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ABSTRACT

This is a Fijian grammar developed by the Peace Corps. A preliminary section on spelling and pronunciation is followed by 18 chapters, each consisting of a dialogue, substitution and repetition drills, and vocabulary. (AM)

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LESSONS IN FIJIAN

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Honolulu, Hawaii

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FIJIAN

Spelling and Pronunciation

Although one's first guide to pronunciation is that of a speaker of Fijian, from time to time it is necessary to pronounce words from the written form. The Fijian spelling system has such a high degree of consistency between symbol and sound that an acceptable pronunciation will be possible in most cases.

It must be remembered, however, that the relationship between a sound and the letter that symbolizes it is arbitrary. Failure to recognize this has led to a proliferation of criticisms about the Fijian spelling system, mostly because forms are not pronounced as they would be if they were English words. In the explanation below, English examples are used to give an approximation of the Fijian pronunciation. But they serve as only an approximation, and no more.

CONSONANTS

Approximate English Equivalent

p¹

p (Without the puff of air that accompanies an English p in words like pin. Closer to the p in spin.)

NOTES

1. p is used only in borrowed words.

n n (as in English not.)

g ng (as in English sing.)

r No English symbol. This sound is made by trilling or tapping the tip of the tongue against the gum ridge. Spanish has a similar r sound.

dr No English symbol. This sound, although interpreted as dr is actually the above r sound preceded by n.

l l (as in English like, but made with the tip of the tongue touching the back of the teeth rather than the gum ridge.)

w w (as in English wet.)

y y (made with less tenseness of muscles than the English sound. This sound occurs only before a.)

VOWELS

Fijian has five vowels, thereby using the same vowel symbols that English does. But there the similarity ends. The sounds represented are nearer to those of Spanish or Latin. Although four of the Fijian vowels sound similar to the English vowels in the words given as equivalents, the former do not end in a glide. For the first four of the following examples, only the starting point of the

- t (made with the tip of the tongue on the back of the teeth, rather than on the gum ridge, as in English. Also with less air--more like stone than tone.)
- k (more like ski than key. In faster speech, particularly before an unstressed vowel, there is not a definite stoppage of air, but only a narrowing of the passage. It also may become voiced in this position. No English example can be given, but the sound is similar to the g in German sagen.)
- b mb (like mb in member.)
- d nd (like nd in candy.)
- q ng (like ng in finger.)
- v No English symbol. This consonant sounds very similar to English v, but is made by narrowing the opening between the lips, rather than between the lower lip and upper teeth, as in English.
- c th (as in then.)
- s s (as in English sing.)
- m m (as in English mat.)

Diphthongs

Although vowels like that in English make do not occur in Fijian, some similar ones do. In vei 'for', there is more articulation of the i than the off-glide in make. But in faster speech, sequences like this become more and more like diphthongs.

Stress

In any series of syllables, some are pronounced with more loudness, or stress, than others. In some cases, the stress is predictable. It will occur under the following conditions:

1. On long vowels.
2. On the second-to-last vowel, unless the last vowel is long.
3. In four-syllable words, on not only the second-to-last syllable, but also the first.

For longer words, only conditions 1 and 2 hold. Other stresses are unpredictable.

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

Someone learning a second language has a tendency to interpret the sounds he hears in terms of his own language. Thus he produces what is commonly called a foreign accent. The following drills are aimed to give the student practice with the sounds of Fijian that are likely to be most difficult for a speaker of English to

English sound, and not its off-glide, should be used as a model.

i English eat.

e English make.

o English boat.

u English move.

a The a in English father is a better example than those preceding; there is no off-glide in either the English or the Fijian sound.

Long vowels

In describing English sounds, the term 'long' was traditionally applied to certain vowels and referred mainly to the quality of the sound. For Fijian the term is used in quite a different sense--that of duration. The difference between i and ī is that the latter lasts longer than the former. Each of the five vowels can occur long, and there are pairs of words that differ only in that one has a short vowel, and the other has a long one. Failure to mark this difference is one of the major weaknesses of the traditional spelling system. In the present teaching material, as well as in recent grammars and dictionaries, long vowels are marked as above--with a macron.

nū 'benumbed'

new (one dialect)

wē 'trace'

way

B. Repeat the Fijian.

2. Fijian vowel sequences vs. English diphthongs.

In certain positions, Fijian vowel sequences are similar to English diphthongs. But for Fijian, there are two peaks, compared with one for the English examples.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

| Fijian | English |
|-------------------|---------|
| tai 'seacoast' | tie |
| tau 'fall (rain)' | town |
| tao 'entangled' | town |
| tei 'plant' | take |
| tou (plant) | ow |
| bai 'fence' | by |
| Bau 'Bau' | bough |
| bei 'accuse' | bay |
| bou 'house post' | bow |
| cai 'copulate' | thy |
| cau 'present' | thou |
| cei 'who' | they |
| cou 'bald' | though |
| dau 'expert' | endow |
| dei 'firm' | day |
| dou 'you three' | dough |
| kai 'shell' | kite |

to recognize and produce.

1. Fijian long vowels vs. English diphthongs.

Here, a long vowel lasts longer in duration than a short vowel, and there is not significant change in quality. In the following exercise, Fijian long vowels are contrasted with similar English diphthongs--that is glided vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat

| Fijian | English |
|-----------------------|---------|
| tī 'tea' | tea |
| tō 'combine' | tow |
| tū 'stand' | two |
| kī (fish) | key |
| kē 'here' | Kay |
| kū 'bite' | coo |
| bī 'heavy' | be |
| bō 'seize' | bow |
| bū 'drinking coconut' | boo |
| dī 'empty' | D |
| dē 'animal excrement' | day |
| dō 'rotten' | dough |
| dū 'indeed' (dialect) | do |
| mī 'urinate' | me |
| mē 'goat' | may |
| sō 'some' | so |
| mū 'buttocks' | moo |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| soke 'knot' | soki 'pick fruit by twisting' |
| kele 'anchor' | keli 'dig' |
| sole 'covered with mats' | solu 'give' |
| sore 'seed' | sori 'tie reeds' |

B. Repeat.

5. Initial g.

The use in the Fijian spelling system of *g* for [n] stems from a convention established elsewhere in the Pacific by the early missionaries. It is similar to the final sound in English sing, but its occurrence in word-initial position in Fijian presents special problems to speakers of English.

A. Listen to the first series, then repeat.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| aga | āga | āga | ḡa | ga |
| [Repeat five times] | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| ogo | ōgo | ōgo | ḡo | go |
| [Repeat five times] | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| igi | īgi | īgi | ḡi | gi |
| [Repeat five times] | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| ege | ēge | ēge | ḡe | ge |
| [Repeat five times] | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| ugu | ūgu | ūgu | ḡu | gu |
| [Repeat five times] | | | | |

B. Repeat

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| ḡa 'gape' | gai 'pet pig' |
| galu 'dumb' | gatu 'tapa' |
| ḡe 'do' | ḡi 'to squeal' |
| gone 'child' | ḡu 'ernest' |
| gunu 'drink' | gusu 'mouth' |

| | |
|-------------|------|
| kau 'tree' | cow |
| kei 'of' | Kay |
| kou 'shout' | coat |

B. Repeat the Fijian.

3. Long vs. short vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| kila 'wild' | kilā 'know' |
| mila 'itchy' | milā 'scratch' |
| tara 'built' | tarā 'touch' |
| toro 'shave' | torō 'pig sty' |
| cula 'needle' | culā 'sew' |
| lolo 'coconut juice' | lolō (type of tree) |
| kaka 'stutter' | kakā 'parrot' |
| kola 'cut in pieces' | kolā (transitive) |

B. Repeat

4. Final -e vs. -i.

Although in faster speech there is some falling together of these two sounds, they are kept distinct in slower speech.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| sise (fish) | sisi 'slide' |
| kabe 'skin covering coconut leaf' | kabi 'adhere' |
| qase 'old person' | qasi 'crawl' |
| yate 'liver' | yati 'move slowly' |
| teke 'kick' | teki 'claim' |

C. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| rā | rō | rū |
|----|----|----|

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| rai | rogo | rusi |
|-----|------|------|

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| rau | roka | ruku |
|-----|------|------|

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| rawa | roko | ratu |
|------|------|------|

| | | |
|----|-----|----|
| rū | rou | ru |
|----|-----|----|

D. Repeat.

In faster speech, the sound is often made by tapping the gum ridge only once with the tip of the tongue. It is similar to the articulation of a medial /t/ in American English.

E. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| later | mutter |
|-------|--------|

| | |
|--------|-------|
| latter | water |
|--------|-------|

| | |
|--------|--------|
| matter | butter |
|--------|--------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| batter | city |
|--------|------|

| | |
|--------|------|
| better | pity |
|--------|------|

F. Repeat.

G. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| cara 'clear path' | koro 'village' |
|-------------------|----------------|

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| cure 'prize' | kiri 'tickle' |
|--------------|---------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ciri 'drift' | kara 'pole canoe' |
|--------------|-------------------|

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| cori 'tether' | kere 'ask' |
|---------------|------------|

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| coro 'single' | kiro 'hollow' |
|---------------|---------------|

H. Repeat.

I. Listen, but don't repeat.

C. Negative drill.

Some learners substitute [g] or [ng] for g. Listen to the following mispronunciations.

gone [gone]

galu [galu]

gusu [ngusu]

gatu [ngatu]

D. Repeat

gone galu gusu gatu

E. Discrimination drill.

Respond with right or wrong for the following attempts to produce an initial [n].

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| na | RIGHT | nusu | RIGHT | nī | RIGHT |
| ga | WRONG | gusu | WRONG | nī | RIGHT |
| ngone | WRONG | ngusu | WRONG | nohe | RIGHT |
| nunu | RIGHT | nū | RIGHT | gatu | WRONG |
| ge | WRONG | nai | RIGHT | ngē | WRONG |

6. Trilled or flap r.

For the production of a tongue-tip trill, the tongue is not manipulated voluntarily, but instead moved by the air stream. Although the sound does not occur in the English sound system, some children produce it when imitating a motor or a machine gun.

A. Demonstration. Listen, but do not repeat.

[r̄]. . .

B. Repeat

8. Prenasalized stops b, d, and g.

These prenasalized stops are very similar to English mb, nd, and ng (as in finger), but in Fijian they occur in word-initial position as well as medial. Initially, the nasalization before the [b] and the [d] may be rather weak; that before [g] is maintained.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| bā 'fish fence' | dā 'feces' | qā 'shell' |
| baɪ 'fence' | dara 'slip' | qai 'then' |
| bēbē 'butterfly' | dau 'commit adultery' | qalo 'swim' |
| bɪ 'heavily laden' | vodo 'ride' | oqō 'this' |
| coho 'clap' | keda 'us' | vuqa 'many' |

9. Prenasalized trill or flap.

The sound that is written dr is phonetically a sequence of n plus a trilled or flapped r. The d is a result of the movements the tongue goes through in the transition from n to r.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| drā 'blood' | vadra 'pandanus' |
| drau 'leaf' | kedra 'their' |
| drē 'pull' | tadra 'dream' |
| drī 'sea cucumber' | |
| drō 'run away' | |

B. Repeat.

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| rā | rō | rū |
| rai | rogo | rusi |
| rau | roka | ruku |
| rawa | roko | ratu |
| rī | rou | rui |

J. Repeat.

7. Contrast between Fijian v [β] and English v [v].

[not to be taped]

Fijian v, although very similar in sound to English v, is not produced with the lips and the teeth, but with both lips instead. The lips are rather spread, not rounded.

A. Demonstration [visual] of the difference between Fijian and English v.

| Fijian | English |
|----------------|---------|
| vā 'four' | /va/ |
| vei 'where' | /vey/ |
| vou 'new' | /vow/ |
| vau 'hibiscus' | vow |
| via 'want' | via |
| vō 'urinal' | /vow/ |

B. Repeat.

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| vā | vō | vū |
| vei | vatu | vosa |
| vou | vola | vua |
| vau | voli | vudi |
| via | vonu | yuka |

that there is sometimes a meaning change in the transfer. But the Fijian forms are at least partially predictable from the English sources.

Because of the nature of the two sound systems--English and Fijian--the loans have been adapted to fit the Fijian system and still, for the most part, sound as close to the original model as possible. The changes that occur are due not only to the differences in the lists of vowels and consonants, but also to the way they pattern in each system. An English syllable is a phonemically complex unit, capable of beginning with as many as three consonants (/ɜrnsts/Ernst's). However, a Fijian syllable consists either of a vowel alone, or a consonant followed by a vowel. The result of this difference in structures is that English consonant clusters are either reduced for the Fijian form, or they are separated by inserted vowels. Since final consonants do not occur in Fijian, either reduction occurs, or a final vowel is added.

The following charts show possible correspondences for English and Fijian sounds.

English borrowings

As the Fijians' contact with English-speaking people increased, it was inevitable that they would accept not only the foreigners' contributions to their culture, but also their names for these gifts. These are some examples:

| | |
|----------|------------|
| alakaolo | alcohol |
| aijini | hygiene |
| aua | hour |
| misila | measles |
| manuā | man-of-war |

By 1941 (the date of the Fijian dictionary), it is likely that the number of English borrowings in use was already high. However, the dictionary lists fewer than 250. In 1968, approximately 450 pages of newspaper text were culled for borrowings, and over 500 were counted, not including proper names. The disparity between the numbers shows that it is difficult for beginning students of the language to read the newspaper with the aid of the dictionary, since many of the Fijian spellings seem quite unlike to English source words; and many of its meanings are rather different in Fijian. In addition to the borrowings omitted in 1941 and those that have come into use after that date, there are some like kōteme 'god damn (it)' and konovoe 'succession of men having intercourse with one woman' (English 'convoy') that are not likely to find their way into a dictionary compiled by a missionary. The examples show that the English sources for the borrowings are not always obvious, and

Consonant Correspondences

| ENGLISH | FIJIAN | ENGLISH | FIJIAN |
|----------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| r | p v | z | s |
| t | t | ʒ | s |
| k | k | h | ø |
| mp | b | ʃ | s ti ji |
| nt | d | nʃ | d |
| ŋk | q | y | ji i ti |
| b | v b p | nʏ | di |
| mib | b | m | m |
| d | d t | n | n |
| nd | d dr | ɔ | ʒ h |
| g | k | l | l u |
| ŋg | q | r | r |
| θ | c t | w | w u |
| f | f v | y | i y |
| s | s | | |
| ^v s | s(1) s | | |
| ʃ | c | | |
| v | v | | |

Vowel Correspondences

| ENGLISH | FIJIAN |
|---------|---------|
| iy | i |
| i | i |
| ey | e |
| e | e a |
| æ | e a |
| ɪ | e |
| ə | a o |
| a | a |
| aw | au |
| ay | ai |
| uw | u |
| u | u |
| ow | o ou |
| o | o |
| oy | oi |

The added vowels are difficult to predict. i and e are by far the most common, with o sometimes occurring after l, a after k, and u after m. But in some words, assimilation takes place, and the added vowel is the same as surrounding vowels.

LESSONS IN

FIJIAN

A i matai ni lēsoni¹

(Greetings; Where?; Classroom and language-learning expressions; Polite expressions)

I. Dialogue for memorization.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Sā yadra. | Good morning. |
| B. Ni ² sā bula. | Greetings. |
| A. Oni ² sā lako ki vei? | Where are you going? |
| B. Ki na māketē. ¹ | To the market. |
| A. E vei beka ³ na māketē? | Where's the market? |
| B. Oyā. Daru ⁴ lako. | Over there. Let's go. |
| A. Io. Sā vinaka. | OK. Good. |

NOTES

1. Lēsoni shows some of the commonest patterns for loan words. The consonants provided no problems for the new form; phonetically Fijian l, s, and n are not much different from the corresponding English sounds. The first vowel is to be expected, but the second is probably the influence of English spelling. The i added at the end is most common, particularly after n and other dental or alveolar sounds. Since Fijian regularly stresses the second-to-last vowel, some forms similar to this one have a long first vowel, thus stressing that one and matching more closely the English stress pattern. This, along with Commonwealth pronunciation of syllable-final r, accounts for the long vowel in māketē, in the dialogue.

2. Oni can be plural, but here it is a polite form for one person. For many of the o- pronouns, ko- also appears. O- forms usually occur at the beginning of sentences and elsewhere in faster speech. There is no difference in meaning.

3. Beka is also used for politeness. It has the effect of making a request or suggestion less abrupt.

4. Daru refers to two people, the speaker and the person spoken to. It is called 'inclusive,' since it includes the latter.

II. Repetition drill.

Repeat the following after the model.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Sā yadra | Good morning. |
| Sā bula | Greetings. |
| Sā bula vinaka. | Greetings. |
| Sā yadra, saka. | Good morning, sir. |
| Sā bula, saka. | Greetings, sir. |
| Drau bula. | Greetings to you (2). |
| Dou bula. | Greetings to you (3). |
| Ni sa bula, na marama kei na tūraga. | (greetings to a crowd) |
| Sā moce. | Goodbye. |
| Sā moce, saka. | Goodbye, sir. |

III. Repetition drill.

| <u>Greeting</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sā bula. | Ni sā bula. |
| Sā yadra. | Ni sā yadra. |
| Vinaka na cakacaka. | Io. |
| Ni mai kana mada. ¹ | Sā vinaka. (yes) |
| O bula vinaka? | Sā vinaka vakalevu. (no) ² |
| Sā moce. | Io, vaka-lailai. |
| Drau bula. | Ni sā moce. |
| | Ia, vinaka na bula. |

NOTES

1. Mada is used to make commands or requests less abrupt. The English equivalent might be "would you mind. . .?"
2. These two expressions do not always refer to 'yes' and 'no'. It can be the intonation that makes the distinction.

V. Simple substitution drill.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence pattern</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| māketē | E vei beka na māketē? |
| tūraga | E vei beka na māketē? |
| marama | E vei beka na tūraga? |
| vale | E vei beka na marama? |
| vale lailai | E vei beka na vale? |
| koro | E vei beka na vale lailai? |
| māketē | E vei beka na koro? |
| | E vei beka na māketē? |

VI. Supplementary dialogue.

| | |
|---|--|
| A: O ¹ cei na yacamunī? | What's your name? |
| B: Na yacaqu o Rusi. Na yacamunī? | My name's Rusi. Your name? |
| A: Oiaua, o Jone. | I'm John. |
| B: Onī lako mai vei? | Where do you come from? |
| A: Au lako mai Hawaii. Onī sa lako mai vei? | I come from Hawaii. Where do you come from? |
| B: Au lako mai Bau. | I come from Bau. |

VII. Work phrases and classroom expressions.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Yalo vinaka. | Please. |
| Tale mada. | Again. |
| Vaka-mālua. | Slowly, take it easy. |
| Vaka-totolo. | Fast. |
| Vosoti au. | Pardon me. |
| Tulou. ² | Pardon me. |
| Sā dodonu? | It is right? |
| Io. | Yes. |
| Sega. | No. |
| Au sega ni kilā. | I don't know. |
| E sega ni macala. | I don't understand. (it's not |
| <i>ni ko na pūnana (that you'll be happy)</i> | clear) |
| <i>Qu nui taka</i> | I hope. |
| <u>Daru sota tale</u> | Will see you. |

NOTES

1. O (or ko in slower speech) occurs before proper nouns, koya 'he, she', and cei 'who' when another marker is not used. For example, in Au lako mai Hawaii, o is not used before Hawaii, since mai is used.

2. Tulou (or tilou) is always used if someone passes something, stands, or reaches over another person's head, particularly if that person is of high rank. It is also said when walking through a crowded area with little walking space. It is not used in the other ways that English 'excuse me' or 'pardon me' is used; that is, to attract someone's attention, to take leave, or to apologize for an impolite action.

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A cava beka na vosa vaka-vālagi ni _____? | What's the English word for _____? |
| A cava beka na vosa vaka-viti ni _____? | What's the Fijian word for _____? |
| A cava beka na kena i balebale na _____? | What's the meaning of _____? |
| Vinaka. | Thank you. (good) |
| Vinaka vaka-levu. | Thank you very much. |

VIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| a | common article |
| a i | the |
| au | 1st person singular |
| balebale, i | meaning |
| Bau | island name |
| beka | perhaps, if you please, expressing doubt |
| bula | live, recover from illness; alive, sound in health; life, <u>sa bula</u> 'good day, hello' |
| cakacaka | work |
| cava | what, which |
| cei | who |
| daru | 1st person dual inclusive |
| dodonu | right, correct, straight |
| dou | 2nd person trial |
| drau | 2nd person dual |
| e | (1) verbal particle, (2) in, at |
| ia | but, and; sometimes also as a variant on <u>io</u> 'yes' |
| io | yes |
| kana | eat |
| kei | with, and |
| ki | to, towards |
| kilā | know |
| koro | village |
| koyā, oyā | that, there (distant) |
| lako | go |
| lēsoni | lesson (Engl.) |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| macala | clear, plain, intelligible |
| mada | please; used to make a command or suggestion less abrupt |
| māketē | market (Engl.) |
| marama | lady |
| matai | first |
| moce | sleep, goodbye |
| -munī | 2nd person plural or singular |
| na | polite |
| nī | marker for common nouns |
| nī | of |
| o | 2nd person plural. See <u>onī</u> |
| oia | marker for proper nouns. Also, <u>ko</u> |
| onī | contraction of <u>ko-i-au</u> |
| -qu | 2nd person plural or singular |
| sā | polite. Also, <u>konī</u> |
| saka | 1st person singular |
| sega | verbal particle |
| sega nī | sir, madam |
| tale | no |
| tulou | not |
| tūrāga | again |
| vaka-lailai | pardon me |
| vaka-levu | chief |
| vaka-mālua | a little |
| vaka-totolo | greatly, a lot |
| Vaka-vālagi | slowly |
| Vaka-viti | fast |
| vale | English |
| vale lailai | Fijian |
| vei | house |
| vinaka | toilet |
| vosa | where |
| vosoti au | good, thank you |
| yaca | speak, talk; word, talk, speech, |
| yadra | language |
| yalo vinaka | pardon me |
| | name |
| | awake, good morning |
| | please |

FIJIAN

A i ka rua ni lēsoni

(Who? Equational sentences¹ Attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

John: O cei oyā?

Who's that?

Rusi: O Pita.

It's Peter.

John: E kai² Viti o
koya?

Is he Fijian?

Rusi: Io. E gone³ ni
Vanua Levu.

Yes. He's from Vanua Levu.

John: A cava na nona
cakacaka?

What's his work?

Rusi: E qase ni vuli.

He's a teacher.

John: E koro ni vuli
cava?

Which school?

Rusi: Queen Victoria
School.

Queen Victoria School.

John: E koro ni vuli
vinaka?

Is it a good school?

Rusi: Io. E dua na
koro ni vuli
vinaka.

Yes. It's a good school.

1. The phrases in the equational sentences can be marked thus:

(o cei) (oyā)

(a cava) (na nona cakacaka)

(e kai Viti) (o koya)

2. Kai refers to an inhabitant of a place. Once used only for males, it can now be used for females also.

3. The literal meaning of gone is 'child'.

II. Repetition.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| O cei na tūraga oyā? | Who's that chief? |
| O cei na marama oyā? | Who's that lady? |
| O cei o koya? | Who's he? |
| O cei oyā? | Who's that (distant)? |
| O cei oqō? | Who's this? |
| O cei oqori? | Who's that (by addressee)? |
| O cei o ira? | Who are they (plural)? |
| O cei na yacamunī? | What's your name? |

III. Simple substitution.

Cue

oqō
o koya
na tūraga
na marama
na yacamunī
na qase nī vuli
na yacana

Sentence pattern

O cei oqō?
O cei oqō?
O cei o koya?
...

IV. Repetition.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Na koro nī vuli cava? | Which school? |
| Na makete cava? | Which market? |
| Na lesoni cava? | Which lesson? |
| Na koro cava? | Which village? |
| Na tūraga cava? | Which chief? |
| Na marama cava? | Which lady? |

V. Simple substitution.

Pattern: Na koro nī vuli cava?

Cue

koro nī vuli

Sentence pattern

No koro nī vuli cava?

Na koro nī vuli cava?

māketē.
lēsoni
koro
tūraga
marama
tamata
yalewa
tagane
gone
cakacaka

...

VI. Repetition.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| E dua na gone. | A child. |
| E dua na cauravou. | A youth. |
| E dua na vale. | A house. |
| E dua na gase. | An old person. |
| E dua na gase ni vuli. | A teacher. |
| E dua na koro. | A village. |
| E dua na koro ni vuli. | A school. |
| E dua na niu. | A coconut. |
| E dua na vū ni niu. | A coconut tree. |
| E dua na vū ni kau. | A tree. |

VIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue

mātai
tūraga
dau teitei
kai Viti
kai Merika
kai mua
buli
tamata vinaka
cauravou
gase

Sentence pattern

E dua na gase ni vuli o koya.

E dua na mātai o koya.
E dua na tūraga o koya.
E dua na dau teitei o koya.
...

VIIb.

Cue

koro ni vuli
gase
gase ni vuli

Sentence pattern

Na koro cava?

Na koro ni vuli cava?
Na gase cava?
Na gase ni vuli cava?

gone
gone vuli
vale
cauravou
yalewa
tagane.

VIII. Simple substitution.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence pattern</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | E dua na kai Viti o <u>koya</u> . |
| o Pita | E dua na kai Viti o Pita. |
| o koya | E dua na kai Viti o koya. |
| oiaua | E dua na kai Viti oiaua. |
| o iko | ... |
| na tamata oqo | |
| na cauravou oqo | |
| na yalewa oqo | |
| na turaga oyā | |
| na gone vuli oqo | |
| na qase ni vuli oqo | |

IX. Repetition.

Repeat the above sentences after the model, which now has question intonation.

X. Question and answer.

The following questions themselves serve as a model for the answer. Only io 'yes' need be added, and the intonation changed from question to statement. The word order remains the same.

| <u>Question</u> | <u>Answer</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| E dua na <u>gone vuli</u> o koya? | Io, e dua na gone vuli o koya. |

mataisau
turaga
kai mua
kai Viti
gone vuli
qase ni vuli
cauravou
marama
dau teitei
tamata vinaka
buli

XI. Repetition.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Na tūrāga levu | The big chief |
| Na tūrāga vinaka | The good chief |
| Na vale vinaka | The good house |
| Na vale levu | The big house |
| Na vale lailai | The small house, the toilet |
| Na koro lailai | The small village |
| Na koro levu | The big village |
| Na vale batabatā | The cool house |
| Na vale balavu | The long house |
| Na vale tabu | The church (lit. sacred house) |

XII. Simple substitution.

Pattern: E dua na vale vinaka

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence pattern</u> |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| | E dua na vale <u>vinaka</u> . |
| cā | E dua na vale <u>cā</u> . |
| levu | E dua na vale <u>levu</u> . |
| lailai | |
| katakata | |
| batabatā | |
| tabu | |
| balavu | |
| tūrāga | |

XIII. Variable slot drill.

One or the other of the underlined words in the model may be replaced by the cue.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| | E dua na <u>tamata vinaka</u> . |
| cā | E dua na tamata <u>cā</u> . |
| koro | E dua na koro <u>cā</u> . |
| yalewa | |
| mātai | |
| gone | |
| lailai | |
| vale | |
| batabatā | |

1. Vale tabu is the Catholic term for church building.
The Wesleyans use vale ni lotu.

draki
vinaka
cā
buli
balavu
vu ni niu

XIV. Question and answer.

Pattern: A cava oqō? 'What's this?'

Cue (with pictures)

Response

vū ni niu
vale
vale lailai
vale tabu
yalewa
tagane
gone
koro
mātaisau
gone dau
dau teitei

Oqori na vū ni niu.
Oqori na vale.
Oqori na vale lailai.
...

XV. Vocabulary.

balavu
batabatā
buli
cā
cauravou
dau
dau teitei
draki
dua

long, tall
cold, coolness
administrative official
bad, evil, ruin
youth
expert
farmer
weather
ōne; preceding nouns it becomes
an indefinite article as e dua
na tamata 'a man'

gone
gone dau
gone vuli
iko
ira
ka

child
fisherman
student
2nd person singular
3rd person plural
as i ka prefix forming ordinal
numerals from cardinals;
i ka rua 'second'

kai
kai mua
katakata
kau

inhabitant of
sailor
hot, feverish
wood, stick, tree

koro ni vuli
 koya
 lailai
 levu
 mātai
 mātaisau
 Merika
 mua
 -na
 niu
 oqō
 oqori
 qase
 qase ni vuli
 rua
 tabu
 tagane
 tamata
 teitei, i
 vale tabu
 Vanua Levu

 Viti
 vū
 vuli
 vū ni kau
 vū ni niu
 yalewa

a school
 3rd person singular
 small
 big, great, large
 smart, expert, skilled; carpenter
 carpenter
 America. Also Amerika
 as in kai mua 'sailor'
 3rd person singular
 coconut
 here, this (by the speaker)
 there, that (by the addressee)
 old person
 teacher
 two
 sacred, forbidden
 male
 person
 farm, garden plot
 church building
 second largest island in the
 Fiji Group
 Fiji
 root, source
 learn
 tree
 coconut tree
 woman

FIJIAN

A i ka tolu ni lēsoni

(Comment-topic¹ ; Where?; Locative phrases; Review of equational sentences; Question intonation)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: A cava o cakava tiko? What's he doing?
o koya?

B: E cakacaka tiko. He's working.

A: E cakacaka tiko Where's he working?
e vei?B: E cakacaka tiko mai He's working in Suva.
Suva.A: E levu na nona Lots of work?
cakacaka?

B: Io. E levu dina. Yes. Really lots.

A: Sā³ dedē na nona Has he worked there long?
cakacaka e kea?B: Io. Sā tolu na Yes, three years.
yabaki.

1. The comment part of a sentence tells what is happening. It is similar to the predicate in English. The topic states the doer of the action or the subject of the comment. Note that in English that the topic is mentioned first, and then something is said about it. In Fijian, the order for many sentence types is reversed.

Notice that in the second, third, and fourth lines in the dialogue, the topic (which could be o koya 'he') is omitted. This is normal conversational style; if the topic were restated in each sentence, the style would be stilted. The drills, which do not attempt to be conversational, include both the comment and the topic.

2. Tiko, which means literally 'to stay', is used after the verb to indicate a progressive or habitual action.

3. In many sentences, sā and e are interchangeable. At times, sā is more emphatic than e. Attempts to explain the difference more explicitly have usually failed. Imitate the model.

II. Repetition drill.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| E cakacaka tiko o koya. | He's working. |
| E moce tiko o Rusi. | Rusi's sleeping. |
| O moku siga ¹ tiko o iko. | You're wasting time. |
| E dabe tiko na qase. | The old man is sitting down. |
| E cici tiko na gone. | The child is running. |
| E cici tiko o koya. | He's running. |
| E vosa tiko o Jone. | John's talking. |
| E laga sere tiko o Mere. | Mary's singing. |
| E qalo tiko o Rusi. | Rusi's swimming. |
| E qoli tiko o koya. | He's fishing. |

IIIa. Simple substitution.

CueSentenceE cakacaka tiko o koya.

lako
kana
laga sere
moce
qalo
qoli
moku siga
vosa
qito
tu cake
dabe
cici
gade
vaka-cegu

E lako tiko o koya.
E kana tiko o koya.

IIIb.

CueSentenceE dua² na gone.

rua
tolu

E rua na gone.
E tolu na gone.

[The instructor continues the drill with numbers up to ten.]

1. Moku siga means literally 'kill the day'.
2. Numeral fit into the same slot as the verbs in the previous drills. E rua na gone means literally 'are two the children'; an idiomatic translation is 'two children' or 'there are two children'.

IV. Question and answer.

a. With pictures.

Sample

Q: A cava oqō?

A: Oqori, e dua na gone.

Q: A cava e cakava tiko?

A: E dabe tiko o koya.

Other verbs that can be pictured:

moce
kana
gunu
taubale
cici
laga sere
qoli
siwa
qito

b. With objects.

Sample

Q: A cava oqō?

A: Oqori, na peni.

Other objects:

i vola
sote
tarausese
i vāvā
vinivō

V. Repetition.

E levu na vale.¹

E vinaka na vale.

The house is big. (or, There
are a lot of houses.)
The house is good.

1. Note that these 'adjectives' fit into the same pattern as verbs. Thus there is no structural difference between:
Sa kama na vale 'The house is burning' and
Sa levu na vale 'The House is big.'

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| E vinaka na waqa. | The canoe is good. |
| E lailai na waqa. | The canoe is small. |
| E lailai na motokā. | The car is small. |
| E cā na motokā. | The car is bad. |
| E cā na moto. | The spear is bad. |
| E balavu na moto. | The spear is long. |
| E balavu na gaunisala. | The road is long. |
| E vinaka na gaunisala. | The road is good. |
| E levu na vanua. | The place is big. |
| E vinaka na vanua. | The land is good. |

VI. Simple substitution.

Cue

lailai
batabatā
katakata
vinaka
makawa
galala
lekaleka
tabu

Sentence

Sā levu na vale.

Sā lailai na vale.
Sā batabatā na vale.
Sā katakata na vale.
...

VII. Variable slot.

Cue

vinaka
motokā
cā
waqa
kama
totolo
bogi
batabatā
kākana
levu
uca
siga
vanua
butō

Sentence

Sā levu na vale.

Sā vinaka na vale.
Sā vinaka na motokā.
Sā cā na motokā.
Sā cā na waqa.
Sā kama na waqa.
Sā totolo na waqa.
Sā totolo na bogi.
Sā batabatā na bogi.
Sā batabatā na kākana.
Sā levu na kākana.
Sā levu na uca.
Sā siga na uca.
Sā siga na vanua.
Sā butō na vanua.

VIII. Question and answer.

QuestionAnswer

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sā levu na uca? | Io, sā levu na uca. |
| Sā vinaka na vale? | Io, sā vinaka na vale. |
| Sā balavu na gaunisala? | ... |
| Sā bula vinaka na tūrāga? | |
| Sā kele na motokā? | |
| Sā lailāi na uca? | |
| Sā batabatā na vale? | |
| Sā soko na waqa? | |
| Sā gata na moto? | |
| Sā yawa na yanuyanū? | |
| Sā levu na koro? | |
| Sā vinaka na kākana? | |
| Sā vinaka na vale ni kana? | |
| Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona? | |
| Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona ni Viti? | |
| Sā levu na ika? | |

IX. Given the cue, which may be either topic or comment, construct a sentence on the above model.

CuePossible response

ika

Sā levu na ika.
E tolu na ika.
Sā vinaka na ika.

vinaka
levu
balavu
batabatā
koro
vale
waqa
uca
vale ni kana

X. Repetition.

E lako ki na māketē o koya.
E tiko mai Suva.
E lako mai Merika o Pita.
E cakacaka tiko mai Viti o koya.
E lako ki na vale ni kana o Rusi.

1. Place names take no additional marker when used with the directionals. Thus:

ki na māketē
ki Suva

E tiko mai Vanua Levu o Mere.
 E lako ki na motokā o Sala.
 E lako ki na waqa na tūraga oqō.
 E cakacaka tiko mai na koro ni vuli na tamata oqō.

XI. Simple substitution.

Cue

Sentence

Lautoka
 na bosc
 na waqa
 na motokā
 na bosc
 na vale ni yaqona
 na vale ni kana
 na vale ni kuro
 na koro
 na koro ni vuli
 Vanua Levu
 na sitoa
 na yanuyanu
 Tamavua

E lako ki Suva o koya.

E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
 E lako ki na bosc o koya.

XII. Question and answer.

Question: E lako ki vei o koya?

Cue

Answer

na māketē
 Suva
 Lautoka
 na bosc
 na waqa
 na vale ni kana
 na vale ni kuro
 na vale ni yaqona
 na vale ni yaqona ni vāvālagi
 na koro
 na koro ni vuli
 Vanua Levu
 na sitoa
 Tamavua
 na yanuyanu

E lako ki na māketē o koya.
 E lako ki Suva o koya.

XIII.. Simple substitution.

CueSentence

Vatukoula

Era lako mai Lau na gone vuli.
Era gone ni Lau.Era lako mai Vatukoula na gone
vuli.
Era gone ni Vatukoula.

Nadi

Bā

Nāusori

Sigatoka

Navua

Tavua

Labasa

Savusavu

Lakeba

XIV. Question and answer.

CueSentence

Savusavu

Era lako mai vei na i talātala?
Era lako mai Lakeba.Era lako mai vei na i talātala?
Era lako mai Savusavu.

Labasa

Somosomo

Lami

Wainibuka

Korolevu

Sigatoka

Lomaiviti

Yasawa

XV. Repetition.

E tiko mai Lakeba o koya.

Era tiko mai Korolevu na yalewa.

E cakacaka tiko e Hawaii o Samu.

E vuli tiko e Hawaii o koya.

1. Mai is used with places away from the speaker. Thus, someone in Suva would use mai when saying someone is from Nadi. But if he said someone was from Suva or Fiji, he would use e.

XVI. Substitution. Use mai or e, depending on the location of the speaker and of the cue.

CueSentence

Suva
Merika
Moloka'i
Hilo
Lautoka
Hāmākua
Tavua
Rakiraki
Yasawa
Lau
Lomaiviti

E tiko e Hawaii o koya.

E tiko mai Suva o koya.

E tiko e Merika o koya.

. . . .

XVII. Vocabulary.

bogi
bose
butō
caka-va

cici
dabe
dedē
dina
era
gādē
galala
gata
gaunisala
ika
kākana
kama
keā, keyā
kele
laga sere
lekaleka
mai

makawa
moku
moku siga
moto
motokā
peni
qalo

night

meeting

dark

caka 'do, make, work';
trans. cakava

run

sit

long (time)

true, genuine, sincere, worthy

3rd person plural

walk, stroll, go for pleasure

empty

sharp

path, track, road

fish

food

burn

there

arrive, come to a stop

sing

short

preposition of place or
movement

old

hit, usually with a stick

kill time or pass time

spear

motor car (Engl.)

pen, penny (Engl.)

swim

qito
qoli
siga

sitoe
siwa
soko
sote
talatala, i
tarausese
taubale
tiko

tiko
tolu
totolo
tū cake

uca
vaka-cegu
vale ni kana
vale ni kuro
vale ni yaqona
vanua
vāvā, i
vāvālagi
vinivō
vola, i
waqa
yabaki
yanuyanu
yaqona
yawa

Place names

Bā
Korolevu
Labasa
Lakeba
Lami
Lau
Lautoka
Lomaiviti
Nadi
Nausori
Navua
Rakiraki
Savusavu
Sigatoka
Suva
Somosomo

play
fish with nets
day, stop raining, daylight,
sunny
store (Engl.)
line fishing
sail
shirt (Engl.)
minister
trousers (Engl.)
walk, stroll
a sign of continuation, progress,
or habitual action
sit, remain, be in a place
three
fast, quick
stand up; tū 'stand, be at a place'
cake 'up'
rain
rest, retire
eating house, restaurant, cafe
kitchen, cooking house
yaqona drinking house
land, place
shoe, sandal
Caucasian. Also vālagi
dress (Engl. pinafore)
letter, book
boat
year
island
kava
distant, distance

3.10

Tamavua.
Tavua
Vatukoula
Wainibuka
Yasawa

FIJIAN

A i ka vā ni lēsoni

(Time expressions; past and future; negative; via)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: E-vei o Niko? Au Where's Niko? I want to see him.
 via¹ raici koya.

B: E a lako ki Lami o He went to Lami.
 koya.

A: E a lako e naica? When did he go?

B: E na mataka oqo. This morning.

A: E a sega ni lako He didn't go yesterday?
 e nanao?

B: Io. E daidai. No², today.

A: E na lesu tale mai When will he come back?
 e naica?

B: E na mataka ni Tomorrow morning.
 mataka.

II. Repetition.

E a lako e nanao.
 E a lako e na mataka.
 E a lako e na vula o Mē.
 E a lako e na siga Mōniti.
 E na lako e na siga Mōniti.
 E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.
 E na lesu tale mai e na bogi.
 E na lesu tale mai e na yakavi.
 E a lesu tale mai e nanao.
 E a lesu tale mai e na mataka.

1. Via 'want' is followed only by verbs. Thus, Au via lako 'I want to go', Au via gunu 'I'm thirsty (I want to drink)'.
 When a noun is used as the object of 'want', vinakata is used. Au vinakata na kã oqo 'I want this (thing)'.

2. Note the difference in the answers to negative questions in English and Fijian:

ENGLISH: Didn't he go? No, he didn't.

FIJIAN: E a sega ni lako? Io (yes), e a sega ni lako.

The English answer is to the 'sense' of the question; the Fijian answer is to the construction of the question.

IIIa. Substitution:

Cue

Sentence

e na vula o Mē
e na vula o Janueri

e na vula o Maji
e na mataka ni mataka
e na bogi
e na bogi ni mataka
e na yakavi
e na yakavi ni mataka
e daidai
e na yakavi e daidai
e na mataka
e na mataka e daidai

E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.

E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
E na lesu tale mai e na vula o
Janueri.
...

IIIb.

Mōniti
Janueri
Feperueri
Vakarauwai
[continue with months and days]

E na vula o Janueri.

E na siga Mōniti.

IIIc. Depending on the cue, choose the appropriate tense marker, a or na.

ni mataka
e nanoa
e daidai

e na vula o June
e na mataka ni mataka

E a lako e nanoa.
E na lako ni mataka.

E na lako ni mataka.
E a lako e nanoa.
E a lako e daidai./E na lako
e daidai.
E a lako e na vula o June./
E na lako e na vula o June.
E na lako e na mataka ni mataka.

e na bogi ni mataka
e na tolu na kaloko

e na mataka e nanao
e na yakavi e nanao
e na yakavi ni mataka
e na bogi

E na lako e na bogi ni mataka.
E a lako e na tolu na kaloko./
E na lako e na tolu na kaloko.
E a lako e na mataka e nanao.
E a lako e na yakavi e nanao.
E na lako e na yakavi ni mataka.
E a lako e na bogi./E na lako
e na bogi.

IV. Repetition.

Au via lako* ni mataka.
Au via moce.
Au via kana.
E via gunu o koya.
O via mate?
O via laki siwa?
O via gādē?
O via vaka-cegu?
O via la'ki qoli.

V. Substitution.

Cue

lesu tale mai
gunu
gunu bia
taralala
dānisi
gādē
lako ki na vale ni yaqona
lako ki sara yaloyalo
moce e kē
kana
lako ki kana

Sentence

O via lako e na bogi?
O via lesu tale mai e na bogi?
O via gunu e na bogi?
O via gunu bia e na bogi?
...

VI. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

E ā via moce mai Tavua e nanao o Samu.

* The asterisk indicates a sentence or a pattern into which new vocabulary, outside the lesson, might be used.

tiko
lako
ki
Peni
taubale
mai
cakacaka
e na bogi
moce
na tūrāga
Nausori
lesu tale
e na yakavi
e na mataka
na Buli
na mata ni vanua

E a via tiko mai Tavua e nanao
o Samu.
E a via lako mai Tavua e nanao
o Samu.
E a via lako ki Tavua e nanao
o Samu.
E a via lako ki Tavua e nanao
o Peni.
E a via taubale ki Tavua e
nanao o Peni.
E a via taubale mai Tavua e
nanao o Peni.
E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e
nanao o Peni.
E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e
na bogi o Peni.
E a via moce mai Tavua e na
bogi o Peni.
E a via moce mai Tavua e na
bogi na tūrāga.
E a via moce mai Nausori e na
bogi na tūrāga.
E a via lesu tale mai Nausori
e na bogi na tūrāga.
E a via lesu tale mai Nausori
e na yakavi na tūrāga.
E a via lesu tale mai Nausori
e na mataka na tūrāga.
E a via lesu tale mai Nausori
e na mataka na buli.
E a via lesu tale mai Nausori
e na mataka na mata ni vanua..

VII. Question and answer.

Questions: E a lako e na siga cava?
E na lako e na siga cava?

Cue

ni mataka
e na mataka
e na sigalevu
e na yakavi
e na bogi
e nanao
e na mācawa sā oti
e na vula sā oti
e na yabaki sā oti
e na mācawa mai muri
e na vula mai oqō
e na yabaki mai oqō
e na mācawa mai oqō

Answer

E na lako ni mataka.
E a/na lako e na mataka.
...

VIII. Repetition.

Au na sega ni la'ki siwa ni mataka.
 E a sega ni lako e na vula o Mē.
 E na sega ni lesu tale mai e na siga Mōniti.
 E na sega ni lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.
 E a sega ni lesu mai e na bogi.
 E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
 E sa na sega ni tara vale ni mataka.
 E sega ni macala e na sigalevu nikua.
 E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
 E a sega na gādē e na loma ni vula rua sa oti.

IX. Make negatives of the following sentences.

Au na la'ki siwa ni mataka.
 E a lako e na vula o Mē.
 E na lesu tale mai e na siga Mōniti.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.
 E a lesu mai e na bogi.
 E na la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
 E sã na tara vale ni mataka.
 E na macala e na sigalevu nikua.
 E na la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
 E a gādē e na loma ni vula rua sã oti.

Xa. Expansion drill.

CueSentence

Au via kana.

sega ni
 vaka-levu
 a
 e na mataka

lailai

e nanoa

Au sega ni via kana.
 Au sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka lailai.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka lailai e nanoa.

Xb.

E soko.

e na waqa
 na
 ki Nukui
 e na yakavi

E soko e na waqa.
 E na soko e na waqa.
 E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui.
 E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui
 e na yakavi.

ni mataka

sega ni

Xc.

via
a
sega ni
ki na vale
e na bogi
e na siga Tūsiti

E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui
e na yakavi ni mataka.
E na sega ni soko e na waqa ki
Nukui e na yakavi ni mataka.

E lako.

XI. Repetition.

Au via gunu.
Au vinakata na wai ni
moli.

I want to drink.
I want lemon juice.

Au via kana.
Au vinakata na kākana.

I want to eat.
I want food.

O via mate?
O vinakata na mate?

Do you want to die?
Do you want death?

O via siwa?
O vinakata na siwa?¹

Do you want to fish?
Do you like fishing?

XII. Substitution.

Use either via or vinakata.

Cue

Sentence

Au via gunu wai ni moli.

na kākana
sisili
siwa
na wā ni siwa
yaqona
moce

Au vinakata na kākana.
Au via sisili.
Au via siwa.
Au vinakata na wā ni siwa.
Au vinakata na yaqona.
Au via moce.

¹'O dau siwa' is more often asked.

na i mocemoce
vaka-totolo
na totolo
na savasavā

Au vinakata na i mocemoce.
Au via vaka-totolo.
Au vinakata na totolo.
Au vinakata na savasavā.

XIII. Supplementary dialogue.

- A: E dua na kā onī vinakata? Do you want anything?
- B: Io, au via raica na D.O. Yes, I'd like to see the D.O.
- A: O koya e sega ni tiko 'qō.¹ He's not in.
- B: E tiko beka mai vei? Where is he?
- A: E tiko mai Vunidawa. He's in Vunidawa.
- B: O kilā na gauna e na lesu mai kina? Do you know when he is going to be back?
- A: Segā, au sega ni kilā. No, I don't know.
- B: Sā vinaka, au na qai mai rai tale e na siga Vakaraubuka. Very well, I'll be back and check on Friday.

1. 'Qo is the short form of oqō.

XIV. Vocabulary.

ā
 bia
 daidai
 dān'si
 D.O.
 Feperueri
 gauna
 gunu
 Janueri
 June
 kā
 kaloko
 kē, e kē
 kina

 lesu
 loma
 mācawa
 Maji
 mata
 mataka, na mataka
 mataka, ni mataka
 mate
 Mē
 mocemoce, i
 moli
 Mōniti
 muri-a

 na
 naica
 nanoa
 nikua
 Nukui
 oti
 qai
 rai-ca

 sara
 savasavā
 sigalevu
 sisili
 tara
 taralalā

past tense marker
 beer (Engl.)
 today
 dance (Engl.)
 District Officer (Engl.)
 February (Engl.)
 time
 drink
 January (Engl.)
 June (Engl.)
 thing
 clock (Engl.)
 here, this place
 there, there by, there with,
 there from
 return
 center, middle, inside
 week
 March (Engl.) Also Mati
 face, eye
 morning
 tomorrow
 disease, die
 May (Engl.)
 sleeping place, a bed
 citrus
 Monday (Engl.)
muri 'follow'; trans. muria;
 e muri 'behind, later',
 ki muri 'to the rear',
 mai muri 'at or from the rear,
 afterwards'
 future tense marker
 time, when
 yesterday
 today
 village on the Rewa Delta
 finish, after
 now, then, so, just
rai 'sight, vision, see,
 understand'; trans. raica
 watch
 clean
 midday, noon
 bathe
 build
 a kind of meke danced with both
 partners holding arms and
 facing the front, stepping
 along with a fast beat.

Tiseba
 Tūsite
 vā
 Vakaraubuka
 Vakarauwai
 via
 vinakata
 vula
 Vunidawa

wā ni siwa
 wai
 yakavi
 yaloyalo

trans. taralalataka 'dance
 with someone in this fashion'.
 December (Engl.)
 Tuesday (Engl.)
 four
 Friday
 Saturday
 want to
 want, like
 month, moon
 administrative station for the
 Province of Naitasiri
 fishing line
 water
 evening
 a reflection; kena i yaloyalo
 'the image or portrait of...';
na noqu i yaloyalo 'the picture
 I own'

FIJIAN

A i ka lima ni lēsoni

(Alienable possession, ni, attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: O raica, na noqu i sele? Have you seen my knife?

B: Au sega ni raica. I haven't seen it.

A: Na i sele nei cei e taura tiko o Viliame? Whose knife is William using?

B: Oyā na nona. Na nomunī i sele e duatani. That's his. Your knife is different.

A: Au kilā. E kā vou duadua. I know. It's the only new one.

1. Fijian has a more detailed system of possessives (genitives) than does English. As an example, 'ay' can be translated in four ways, depending upon what is possessed. The following diagram shows the outline of the system:

PossessionAlienable

ke- (for edibles and certain innate qualities)

me- (for drinkables)

no- (for other items)

Inalienable

Suffixed forms for:

body parts

kin terms

The membership of some words will come as a surprise to speakers of English. Tavako 'tobacco' is classed as an edible, moli 'citrus' as a drinkable.

In general, the membership of a particular word to one class is fairly rigid. But there is some cutting across classes. Dalo 'taro' is, as one would expect, in the edible class. But if one is speaking of dalo strictly as a marketable product, he uses the no- possessive.

For the language learner, the whole system operates like a gender system and should be treated as such. Thus,

as in German or French, nouns have to be learned with the marker of gender. Fortunately, the class to which a noun belongs is much easier to predict in Fijian than in German or French.

II. Repetition.

E ā sega ni lako ki na noda bose.
 E ā lako ki na nona i teitei.
 E sā yali na nomunī i sele?
 E vei beka na nodra i teitei?
 Nomu lako--āu na rarawa kina.
 Oyā na nodaru i tau.
 E vei beka na nomu tānoa?
 Sā levu dina na nona kolī.
 Sā totolo dina na noda waqa.
 E sega ni gata na noqu i sele.

III. Simple substitution.

Cue

noqu
 nomu
 nomunī
 nodra
 nodaru
 noda
 noqu
 nona
 nodra

Sentence

Oqō na nona vale ni kana.
 Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
 Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.

IV. Question and answer.

Drill leader points to one, two, three, or more of the class and asks, Nei cei?

Cue

(points to himself)
 (points to student reciting)
 (points to another student)
 [etc.]

Answer

Na nomunī.
 Na noqu.
 Na nona.
 . . .

V. Repetition.

Oqō na noqu vale.*
 Oqō na noqu waqa.
 Oqō na nomu motokā.
 Oqō na nomu koro.
 Oqori na nomu peni.
 Oyā na nomu yanuyanu.
 Oqō na nodaru vale.
 Oqō na nodaru koro.
 Oyā na nodra koro.
 Oyā na nodra yanuyanu.

This is my house.
 This is my canoe.
 This is your ~~can~~.
 This is your village.
 That's your pen.
 That's your island.
 This is our house.
 This is our village.
 That's their village.
 That's their island.

VI. Variable slot.

Cue

noqu
 koro
 vale ni kana
 nomu
 oyā
 vale lailai
 oqori
 nona
 kuro
 vale ni kuro

Sentence

Oqō na noqu vale.

Oqō na noqu vale.
 Oqō na noqu koro.
 Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
 Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.
 Oyā na nomu vale ni kana.
 Oyā na nomu vale lailai.
 Oqori na nomu vale lailai.
 Oqori na nona vale lailai.
 Oqori na nona kuro.
 Oqori na nona vale ni kuro.

VII. Repetition drill.

Sā kana vinaka dina na
 kena dalo.
 Oqō na kequ tavioka.
 E levu na kena'uvī.
 E balavu na kemunī ika.
 Oyā na kena tavako.
 Sā vakarau na kemu
 kākana.
 Sā oti na kequ tavako.

His taro is really good food.

This is my manioc.
 He has a lot of yams.
 Your (pl.) fish is long.
 Those are his cigarettes.
 Your food is ready.

I'm out of cigarettes.

VIII. Substitution.

Cue

kemu
 kemunī

Sentence

Sā levu na kemu tavako.

Sā levu na kemu tavako.
 Sā levu na kemunī tavako.

keirau
keitou
kena
keda
kedra

IX. Variable slot drill.

Cue

kena
tavioka
oqori
kequ
madrai
oyā
kemu
uvi
kemudrau
oqō

Sentence

Oqō na kena dalo.

Oqō na kena dalo.
Oqō na kena tavioka.
Oqori na kena tavioka.
Oqori na kequ tavioka.
Oqori na kequ madrai.
Oyā na kequ madrai.
Oyā na kemu madrai.
Oyā na kemu uvi.
Oyā na kemudrau uvi.
Oqō na kemudrau uvi.

X. Repetition.

Sā gunu vinaka dina na
mena yaqona.
Oqō na mequ maqo;
Sā lailai na memuni bia.
Sā levu na mena rourou.
Oyā na memu meleni.
Sā maca na mequ wai.
Sā katakata na memu wai.

His yaqona really tastes nice.

This is my mango.
Your beer is almost empty.
He has a lot of rourou.
That is your melon.
My water is empty.
Your water is hot.

XI. Substitution.

Cue

mequ
mena
memuni
meirau
meda
memudou

Sentence

Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.
Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.
Sā lailai na mena yaqona.

XII. Variable slot.

CueSentence

mequ
melani
oyā
mena
dovu
wai na gunu
medrau
oqori
wai ni moli

Oqō na mequ yaqona.

Oqō na mequ yaqona.

Oqō na mequ melani.

Oyā na mequ melani.

Oyā na mena melani.

Oyā na mena dovū.

Oyā na mena wai ni gunu.

Oyā na medrau wai ni gunu.

Oqori na medrau wai ni gunu.

Oqori na medrau wai ni moli.

XIII. Substitution. Use the possessive form required by the cue.

CueSentence

bia
vuaka
mao
ika
vale
niu
tavako
yaqona
rourou
tūaga
waqa
uvi
vivili
kākana
yanuyanu

Oqō na kequ dalo.

Oqō na mequ bia.

Oqō na kequ vuaka.

XIV. Repetition.

Na kequ dalo ma'u.

Na memu yaqona ni Viti.

Na nona vale vou.

Na kedrau ika tavuteke.

Na memudrau rourou vakalolo.

Na nodrau tūaga dina.

Na kena uvi vāvi.

Na medrau wai bataba.

Na nomu peni kau.

Na nodrau waqa totolo.

Na kedrau kākana dina.¹
 Na mequ maqo dreu.
 Na medrau meleni kamikamīça.
 Na noqu yanuyanu lailai.
 Na kemudrau vuaka vavi.

XVa. Substitution.

Cue

lailai
 vinaka
 cā
 batabatā
 maqosa

Sentence

E dua na vale levu oyā.

E dua na vale lailai oyā.

E dua na vale vinaka oyā.

...

XVb.

Cue

dovu
 weleti
 maqo
 bū

Sentence

Oqō e dua na maqo kamikamica.

Oqō e dua na dovū kamikamica.

...

XVc.

Cue

vale
 kākana
 meleni
 vanua
 yanuyanu
 ika
 tūraga
 maqo
 niu

Sentence

Oqō, na tavako vinaka.

Oqō, na vale vinaka.

Oqō, na kākana vinaka.

...

1. Taro, cassava, etc. eaten with i coi 'fish, meat'.

XVI. Expansion.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|---|---|
| a. vuaka kemu vavi oqori | na vuaka na kemu vuaka na kemu vuaka vavi oqori na kemu vuaka vavi |
| b. dalo kequ vinaka oqō | na dalo na kequ dalo na kequ dalo vinaka oqō na kequ dalo vinaka |
| c. ika kena vinaka oyā | na ika na kena ika na kena ika vinaka oyā na kena ika vinaka |
| d. peni nomu kau balavu oqori | na peni na nomu peni na nomu peni kau na nomu peni kau balavu oqori na nomu peni kau balavu |
| e. yanuyānu nōna nuku vula oyā | na yanuyānu na nona yanuyānu na nona yanuyānu nuku vula oyā na nona yanuyānu nuku vula |
| f. wai mena batabatā oqori | na wai na mena wai na mena wai batabatā oqori na mena wai batabata |
| g. rourou memudrau vaka-lolo oqō | na rourou na memudrau rourou na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo oqō na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo |
| h. maqo medrau i sū oqori | na maqo na medrau maqo. na medrau i sū maqo oqori na medrau i sū maqo |

XVII. Supplementary dialogue.

- A: Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vukei au? Please, can you help me?
- B: Io, na cava na nomu leqa? Yes. What's your problem?
- A: E rawa beka ni o vaka-raitaka vei au na positōvesi? Can you show me the post office?
- B: Na positōvesi na vale vulavula oyā, ia au nanuma ni ā sā sogo e na tolu. The post office is that white building, but I think it closed at three.
- A: Oi, au sā na qai lako kina ni mataka. Vinaka vaka-levu. Oh, I'll go there tomorrow then. Thank you very much.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| bū | a coconut for drinking |
| -da | 1st person plural inclusive |
| dalo | taro |
| -daru | 1st person dual inclusive |
| dovu | sugar cane |
| -dra | 3rd person plural |
| dreu | ripe |
| duadua | only, alone; <u>na ika levu duadua</u> 'the biggest fish' |
| duatani | different |
| -irau | 1st person dual exclusive |
| -itou | 1st person trial exclusive |
| kamikamica | sweet |
| koli | dog |
| kuro | pot |
| leqa | too short for, distressed; as n., danger, trouble |
| lima | five |
| maca | empty (of water), dry |
| madrai | bread |
| mao | mango (Engl.) |
| maqosa | careful, clever, diligent, skilled |
| matua | mature, ripe |
| meleni | melon (Engl.) |
| -mu | 2nd person singular |
| -mudou | 2nd person trial Also <u>dou</u> |
| -mudrau | 2nd person dual |
| nanuma | think |
| nei | of, belonging to |
| nuku | sand |
| positovesi | post office (Engl.) |
| rarawa | unhappiness, pain, suffering |
| rawa | able, possible, done |
| rourou | taro leaf |
| sele, i | knife |
| sogo | close (an opening) |
| sū, i | coconut leaf basket for carrying goods |
| tānoa | wooden bowl for preparing <u>yagona</u> |
| tau, i | friend |
| taura | hold with the hand |
| tavako | tabacco, cigarettes (Engl.) |
| tavioka | cassava, manioc, tapioca (Engl.) |
| tavuteke | fry |
| uvi | yam |
| vaka-lolo | prepared in coconut milk |
| vaka-raitaka | show |
| vaka-rau | ready, prepared |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| vavi | cooked in earth oven |
| vivili | sea shells |
| vou | new |
| vuaka | pig |
| vuke-a | <u>vuke</u> 'help'; trans. <u>vukea</u> |
| vula, vulavula | white; <u>vula</u> is used as adjective in compounds |
| weleti | papaya |
| yali | lost |

FIJIAN

A i ka ono ni lēsoni

(Inalienable possession; transitive verbs)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O cei oyā? Who's that?
- B: O koya na vugoqu.¹ He's my nephew. His name is Sam.
Na yacana o Samu.
- A: Na cava e mai What did he come to do?
cakava?
- B: E mai lakova na He came after his boat.
nona waqa.
- A: E na sokotaka nikua? Will he sail it today?
- B: Sega, baleta ni sa No because his arm is still
mavoa tiko vakalevu badly injured.
na ligana.
- A: E ā mavoa vaka-cava? How was it hurt?
- B: E ā taya e na nona He cut it with his knife.
i sele.
- A: E cakacaka tiko e Where does he work?
vei?
- B: E dau teitei. He is a farmer.
- A: Na cava sō e tea? What does he plant?
- B: Sega, e qarava tiko No, he looks after the family
na nodratou bā ni cattle farm.
bulumakau.

1. In the dialogue, vugoqu, ligana, and tamana are examples of words for kin terms and body parts that take a different form of possession than the examples in the previous lesson. These forms are suffixed to the base, causing the stress to be shifted. For example, tama 'father'; tamaqu 'my father'. Note the similarity in form to the other possessive: noqu, -qu; nomu, -mu; nona, -na; etc.

II. Repetition.

O koya na tamaqu.
 E vei na tinamu?
 O cei na yacana?
 Sā bulabula vinaka na tinamu?
 E ā lako ki na māketē na tacina.
 Sā cudru vaka-levu na watiqu.
 Sā cakacaka tiko na tinaqu e nona vale ni kuro.
 Oqō na tinaikeirau.
 Oyā na tinadra.
 E tauvi mate vaka-lailai na buqu.
 Au a sega ni raici taciqu.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

CueSentence

tinaqu
 luvequ
 tamaqu lailai

 luvequ yalewa
 tamana
 watiqu
 watimu
 watina
 tinai¹ Jone
 luvei Sakiasi
 tamai Jone
 wati i Sakiasi

Sā bulabula vinaka na tamaqu.
 Sā bulabula vinaka na tinaqu.
 Sā bulabula vinaka na luvequ.
 Sā bulabula vinaka na tamaqu
 lailai.

IIIb.

CueSentence

mataqu
 daligaqu
 ucuqu
 gusuqu
 ligaqu

Oqō, na uluqu.

Oqō, na mataqu.
 . . .

1. The possessive with -i is used for the words that will take the suffixed possessives.

ketequ.
yavaqu
drau ni uluqu
batiqu
matai Jone
daligai Jone

IIIc.

Cue

Sentence

Sa mosi na uluqu.

Sa mosi na mataqu.

. . .

mata
daliga
ucu
gusu
liga
kete
yava
bati
matai Jone

IV. Question and answer. Instructor points to body part and asks what it is. Student replies.

Question

Answer

A cava oqō?

Oqori, na (ulumuni).

A cava oqori?

Oqō, na ligaqu.

etc.

By using other class members, the instructor can elicit most of the forms.

V. Simple substitution.

Cue

Sentence

Oyā na gone yalewa. Sā tauvi
mate o koya. Sā mosi na
uluna.

mata
daliga
ucu
gusu
liga
kete
yava
bati
matai Jone

. . . Sā mosi na matana.
. . . Sā mosi na daligana.
. . .

VI. Repetition.¹

Sā kana tiko na tacina.
 Sā kania na dalo o koya.
 Sā gunu tiko na tamamu.
 Sā gunuva na bia o koya.
 E ā tara vale tiko mai Bā o koya.
 E ā tarā na vale o koya.
 Sā rai vinaka tale na matana.
 Au sā raica na nona vale.

VII. Repetition.

1. E ā kana.
 E ā kania.
 E ā kania na dalo.
 E ā kania na dalo nikua.
 E ā kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi.
2. E ā lakō.
 E ā lakova.
 E ā lakova na ika.
 E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
 E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na māketē.
3. E ā tara.
 E ā tarā na vale.
 E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti.
 E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti mai na koro.
4. E ā siwa.
 E ā siwata.
 E ā siwata na ika.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwal.

1. This drill contrasts some intransitive and transitive verbs. The form of the transitive suffix is usually a consonant plus -a, and for most verbs, the consonant never changes. This means that for each verb like gunu 'drink', the fuller form, gunuva, must be learned.

Some verbs ending in -a, like kila 'know', lengthen the final vowel for the transitive form--kilā. Some, like kana 'eat', have an irregular form.

When the transitive form appears without an object, the object is understood. For example, kania means 'eat it'; kilā 'know it'.

VIII. Expansion.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| kania | E ā kana. |
| na dalo | E ā kania. |
| nikua | E ā kania na dalo. |
| mai Nadi | E ā kania na dalo nikua. |
| | E ā kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi. |
| lakova | E ā lako. |
| na ika | E ā lakova. |
| e na siga Mōniti | E ā lakova na ika. |
| ki na māketē | E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti. |
| | E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti |
| | ki na māketē. |
| tarā | E ā tara. |
| na vale | E ā tarā. |
| e na yabaki sā oti | E ā tarā na vale. |
| | E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki |
| | sā oti. |
| mai na koro | E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki |
| | sā oti mai na koro. |
| siwata | E ā siwa. |
| na ika | E ā siwata. |
| e na bogi | E ā siwata na ika. |
| e na uciwai | E ā siwata na ika e na bogi. |
| | E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e |
| | na uciwai. |

IX. Repetition.

Au ē raici tamaqu.¹
 Au sega ni kilai koya.
 E ā lakovi tacimu.
 Au ā vukei koya.
 E ā cicivi tamana o Jone.
 E ā tarogi au o koya.
 Au ā raici koya mai vale.
 E dodonu mo lakovi koya.

1. When transitive verbs are used with proper nouns or pronouns, -i is used rather than -a. For example, au raici Jone; au raici koya; au raici tamaqu.

Kacivi koya me lako mai.
E nanumi koya vaka-levu o tinana.

Xa. Simple substitution.

Cue

nanuma
taroga
kaciva
kerea
vukea
lakova
kilā
lomana
muria
ciciva

Sentence

Au ā sega ni raici tinaqu.
Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
...

Xb.

Cue

mokuta
talā
maraūtaka
vaka-saletaka
taqomaka
vunauca
vaka-sava
dredrevaka
tōmana

Sentence

E ā sega ni kilai taciqu.
E ā sega ni mokuti taciqu.

Xc.

Cue

liga
Jone

Sentence

E a mokuta na uluna e nanao.
E a mokuta na ligana e nanao.
E a mokuti Jone e nanao.

Xd.

Cue

Sentence

E a raica na waqa e na yakavi.

tamana
tūraga
luvena
vugona
nona kolī
au

E a raici tamana e na yakavi.
E a raici na tūraga e na yakavi.
E a raici luvena e na yakavi.
E a raici vugona e na yakavi.
E a raica na nona kolī e na yakav
E a raici au e na yakavi.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue

sokotaka
mataka lailai
na
raica
yakavi
ā
tamana
mācawa sā oti
taroga
tūraga
tūraga ni koro
mataka nikua
rau
kaciva
Samu
mokuta
kolī

Sentence

E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na mataka
lailai.
E na sokotaka na waqa e na
mataka lailai.
E na raica na waqa e na mataka
lailai.
E na raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā raici tamana e na yakavi.
E ā raici tamana e na macawa
sā oti.
E ā tarogi tamana e na mācawa
sā oti.
E ā taroga na tūraga e na mācawa
sā oti.
E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na
mācawa sā oti.
E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na
mataka nikua.
E ā tarogi rau e na mataka nikua.
E ā kacivi rau e na mataka nikua.
E ā kacivi Samu e na mataka nikua.
E ā mokuti Samu e na mataka nikua.
E ā mokuta na kolī e na mataka
nikua.

XII. Talanoa.

Na Teri kei na Kalavo

E na dua na gauna, ni rau sa veitau dredre kina na teri kei na kalavo, rau ā gade voli kina e loma ni veikau. Rau kunea sara e dua na i kau vudi dreu. Sā kaya sara na teri, "Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā." Sā kana na teri sā mamau, sā qai viritaka mai vei nona i tau na kuli ni vudi wale gā me kania. Oti oyā sā kaya na kalavo, "Daru mai lako ki cakau." Kunea sara na kalavo e dua na vāsua ni dalagā tū, kaciva sara na nona i tau, "Mai taura mada na kā oqō." Lako sara mai na teri ka butuka na loma ni vāsua, sā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua. Sā qai tagi na teri, "Isa, noqu i tau, au sā mate!" Kaya sara vuā na kalavo, "Oqori na i sau ni vudi, baleta na nomu solia vei au na kā cā. Tiko e kē mo luvu, au sā lako ni sa bera na ua levu.

Question and answer.

1. O cei na yacādrau na veitau?
Na Teri kei na Kalavo.
2. Na cava e rau ā raica?
E rau ā raica e dua na i kau vudi.
3. Na cava e ā tukuna na teri ni sā kune na i kau vudi?
"Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā."
4. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā kabata na vudi na teri?
E ā kania na vudi na teri qai solia vuā na kalavo na kulinā me kena.
5. Ni sā oti na kana vudi, e rau ā lako ki vei na veitau?
E rau ā lako ki cakau.
6. Na cava e ā raica na kalavo e cakau?
E ā raica e dua na vāsua.
7. E ā vaka-cava tū na vāsua?
E ā dalaga tū na vāsua.
8. Na cava e ā qai cakava na kalavo?
E ā kaciva na nona i tau me mai taura.
9. Na cava e ā cakava na teri ni sā kacivi koya na kalavo?
E a lako yani ka butuka na loma ni vāsua.
10. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā butuka na loma ni vāsua na teri?
E ā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua.

XIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| bā | a fence |
| baleta | because |
| bati | tooth |
| bera | slow, late |
| bū | grandmother |
| bulumakau | cattle; bulumakau yalewa or tina ni bulumakau 'cow' |
| butu-ka | butu 'stamp, tread on'; trans. butuka |
| cakau | reef |
| cudru | angry, anger |
| dalaga | open one's mouth |
| daliga | ear |
| drau ni ulu | hair of head |
| dredre-vaka | dredre 'smile, laugh'; trans. dredrevaka 'laugh at' |
| gusu | mouth |
| isa | interjection of regret or yearning |
| kaba-ta | kaba 'climb'; trans. kabata |
| kaci-va | kaci 'call'; trans. kaciva |
| kalavo | rat |
| kau, i | bunch, as in i kau vudi |
| kaya | say |
| keirau, -i | 1st person dual exclusive |
| kere-a | kere 'beg, ask for'; trans. kerea |
| kete | stomach |
| kune | find |
| liga | forearm and hand |
| lomana | feel sorry for, care for |
| luve | son, daughter, offspring |
| luvu | drown |
| mamau | filled with food, sated |
| marau-taka | marau 'pleasure, happiness'; trans. marautaka 'be happy in, pleased with, rejoice at' |
| mavoa | injured, a wound, injury |
| mosi | ache, pain |
| ono | six |
| qamu-ta | gamu 'take hold with pincers, or between the teeth'; trans. qamuta |
| qara-va | qara 'face, attend, care'; trans. qarava |
| rā | down, towards the ground; e rā 'underneath' |
| rau | 3rd person dual |
| sau, i | payment; sau 'repay, retaliate' |
| sō | some |
| solli-a | solli 'give'; trans. solia |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| taci | younger brother or sister |
| tagi-ca | <u>tagi</u> 'cry'; trans. <u>tagica</u> |
| tala | <u>tala</u> 'send'; trans. <u>tala</u> 'send a person' |
| tama | father |
| taqomaka | protect, preserve |
| taro-ga | <u>taro</u> 'ask'; trans. <u>taroga</u> 'ask a question' |
| tauvi mate | ill |
| ta-ya | <u>ta</u> 'chop with knife'; trans. <u>taya</u> |
| tea | plant |
| teri | the swamp hen |
| tina | mother |
| toma-na | <u>toma</u> 'accompany, help'; trans. <u>tomana</u> |
| uciwai | river, stream |
| ucu | nose |
| ulu | head |
| vaka-cava | what about ..., how |
| vaka-salataka | advise |
| vaka-sava | send away, drive off |
| vāsua | the large clam |
| veikau | wood, forest |
| veitau | as in <u>veitau drēdrē</u> 'very good friends' |
| viritaka | throw |
| voli | roundabout |
| vudi | kind of banana |
| vugo | one's relation-in-law; father, mother, son, daughter, niece, nephew |
| vunau-ca | <u>vunau</u> 'preach, make a speech'; trans. <u>vunauca</u> , the person as ob.; <u>vunautaka</u> , subject of the speech as ob. |
| wale gā | only |
| wati | spouse |
| yaco | take place, happen, arrive |
| yani | particle of direction: away from the speaker |
| yava | foot, leg |

FIJIAN

A i ka vitu ni lēsoni

(rawa, subordinate clauses with ni and ke)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O na laki siwa ke vinaka na draki? Are you going fishing if the weather's good?
- B: Io, ke sã oti na noqu cakacaka. Yes, if I finish my work.
- A: E rawa ni 'u lako tale gā? May I go too?
- B: Sã rawa ke galala na waqa. It's possible if there's room in the boat.
- A: O cei dou na lako vata? Who's going along?
- B: Keitou na lako vata kei rau o Jone kei Viliame. Ke sega tale ni dua e lako, e rawa ni o lako tale gā. We'll go with John and William. If no one else goes, you can go too.
- A: E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina? What time will you (3) be leaving?
- B: E na tolu e na mataka lailai, ke rawa. At three in the morning, if possible.
- A: Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki. I hope the weather will be good.

II. Repetition.

Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
 Keirau na lako ke rawa.
 Au via raici kemunī ke rawa.
 Au via gunu ke rawa.
 Daru na laki siwa ke galala na waqa.
 Au na lako ki Suva ke rauta na noqu i lavo.
 Au na lako ke o lako.
 E na vukei kemunī o koya ke galala.
 Sã cā na bula ke ko ni biuti au.
 E vinaka ke daru na mai sōta tale e kũ.

IIia. Simple substitution.

Cue

dabe
kana tavako
raici kemuni
vukei kemuni

Sentence

Au via gunu ke rawa.
Au via dabe ke rawa.
Au via kana tavako ke rawa
...

IIIb.

Cue

kune e sō na baca
galala na waqa
datou lako e na mataka
lailai
ko lako tale gā
sega ni tau na uca
sā oti na noqu cakacaka
datou lesu totolo mai
galala na watiqu
datou lako ni mataka
sega ni lako o Jone

Sentence

Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
Au na lako ke kune e sō na baca.
Au na lako ke galala na waqa.
...

IIIc.

Cue

cā na draki
sega na baca
lako tale e dua
sega ni lako o ta

Sentence

Au na sega ni lako ke o sega
ni lako.
Au na sega ni lako ke cā na draki.
Au na sega ni lako ke sega na baca.
...

IIId.

Cue

kune e sō na baca
dou na lesu totolo mai
levu na ika

Sentence

Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki.
...

levu na lasa
lako tale ga o Jone

IVa. Expansion drill.

Cue

1.

ki Suva
ni oti na cakacaka
ke rawa
e na yakavi

2.

iko
via
ke rawa
ni bera na vā

3.

e dua na nomu i sele
ke rawa
ni'u vaka yagataka

4.

kei iko
na yaqona oqō
ke rawa
ni solia o Tōmasi

5.

na dalo oqori
ke rawa
ni o sega ni kania

Sentence

Au na lako.

Au na lako ki Suva.
Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na
cakacaka.
Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni
oti na cakacaka.
Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi
ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.

Au na raica.

Au na raici iko.
Au na via raici iko.
Au na via raici iko ke rawa.
Au na via raici iko ni bera na
vā ke rawa.

Au na kerea.

Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele.
Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele
ke rawa.
Au na kerea ke rawa ni'u vaka-
yagataka e dua na nomu i sele.

Au na gunuva.

Daru na gunuva.
Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō.
Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō
ke rawa.
Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō ke
rawa ni solia o Tōmasi.

Au na kana.

Au na kania na dalo oqori.
Au na kania na dalo oqori ke rawa.
Au na kania na dalo oqori ke sega
ni rawa ni o kania.

IVb. Expansion with English cues.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | Au na lako. |
| to Suva | Au na lako ki Suva. |
| after work | Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka. |
| if possible | Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka. |
| in the evening | Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka. |
| 2. | Au na raica. |
| you (2nd person singular) | Responses the same as IVa. |
| want to | |
| if possible | |
| before four (o'clock) | |
| 3. | Au na kerea. |
| one of your knives | |
| if possible | |
| that I use it | |
| 4. | Au na gunuva. |
| with you | |
| this yagona | |
| if possible | |
| that Thomas gives it | |
| 5. | Au na kana. |
| this taro | |
| if possible | |
| as you're not eating it | |

V. Repetition.

- E rawa ni 'u lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
 E rawa ni o solia vei au e sō na baca?
 E rawa ni o tukuna vei au sā vica na kaloko?
 E rawa ni vodo tale e dua e na nomu motokā?
 E rawa ni tou lako e na tolu na kaloko?
 E rawa ni o vaka-rai-taka vei au na gaunisala?
 E rawa ni 'u kerea e dua na nomu wā ni siwa?
 E rawa ni 'u vaka-yaga-taka na nomu i sele?
 E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na tūraga.

a. Simple substitution.

Cue

o lako tale gā
 drau vaka-totolo mai
 o solia oqō vuā
 dou lako mai
 o vukei au
 tou lako ni mataka
 o ni solia vei au e dua
 na tavako
 o kauti au vuā na tūraga
 au gunuva na memuni
 yaqona

Sentence

E rawa ni 'u lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni o lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
 E rawa ni o solia oqō vuā?
 E rawa ni dou lako mai?
 E rawa ni o vukei au?
 E rawa ni tou lako ni mataka?
 E rawa ni o ni solia vei au e
 dua na tavako?
 E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na
 tūraga?
 E rawa ni 'u gunuva na memuni
 yaqona?

b.

Cue

o
 au
 keirau
 keitou
 keimami
 daru
 datou
 da
 kodrau
 kodou

Sentence

E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 E rawa ni 'u lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?

...

VI. Variable slot drill.

Cue

ni mataka
 dou

Sentence

E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana ni
 mataka?
 E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki kana
 ni mataka?

vale
vale ni bose
drau
Suva
vodo motokā

E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale
ni mataka?
E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale
ni bose ni mataka?
E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki
vale ni bose ni mataka.
E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki Suva
ni mataka?
E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā
mai ki Suva ni mataka?

VII. Repetition.

Au kilā ni sā oti na cakacaka.
E sega ni macala na vanua e tiko kina o koya.
E macala ni sā lesu tale o Tīmoci.
Au nanuma ni dodonu na nomu lewa.
E a tukuna vei au ni sā na sega ni lako o koya.
E a vola mai ni na lesu mai e na mācawa oqō.
Au sega ni kilā ni tabu na vaka-tavako e kē.
Au raica ni sā vōleka mai na waqa.
Au vaka-bauta ni na tau na uca e na yakavi.
E tukuna o koya ni sā lesu mai na tūrāga.

VIII. Simple substitution.

Cue

sā levu na uca
sā buta na kena dalo
sā oti na bose
sā moce o koya
na draki vinaka
o na lako tale gā
sā lesu mai na watimu
ratou berata na waqa
sā toki ki Lautoka
sa sega ni oti na nona
cakacaka

Sentence

Au kilā ni sā oti na cakacaka.
Au kilā ni sā levu na uca.
Au kilā ni sā buta na kena dalo.
Au kilā ni sā oti na bose.
Au kilā ni sā moce o koya.
Au kilā ni na draki vinaka.
Au kilā ni o na lako tale gā.
Au kilā ni sā lesu mai na watimu.
Au kilā ni ratou berata na waqa.
Au kilā ni sā toki ki Lautoka.
Au kilā ni sa sega ni oti na
nona cakacaka.

IX. Variable slot drill.

Cue

Sentence

Au nanuma ni na levu na uca e na
mataka ni mataka.

yakavi

gunu

kilā

bogi nikua

kākana kei na yaqona

nuitaka

sigā Mōniti

lailai

cakacaka

Au nanuma ni na levu na uca e
na yakavi ni mataka.

Au nanuma ni na levu na gunu e
na yakavi ni mataka.

Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e
na yakavi ni mataka.

Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e
na bogi nikua.

Au kilā ni na levu na kākana kei
na yaqona e na bogi nikua.

Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana
kei na yaqona e na bogi nikua.

Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana
kei na yaqona e na sigā Mōniti.

Au nuitaka ni na lailai na
kākana kei na yaqona e na sigā
Mōniti.

Au nuitaka ni na lailai na
cakacaka e na sigā Mōniti.

X. Construct sentences on any of the models studied so far, using:

1. Present tense.
2. Any grammatical words (pronouns, markers, etc.) already learned.
3. Any of the following content words: kilā, dodonu, tamata, levu, cakava, waqa, raica, dua.

Some examples might be:

Au kilā ni sa dodonu na tamata oyā.

E cakava e dua na waqa levu na tamata oqō.

XI. Talanoa.

Na yaqona

Na yaqona e dua na kau. E dau tei vaka-levu e na vanua baba. Ke vanua draki suasua, e na rauta beka ni lima na yabaki na kena bula qai matua. Ia, ke tei e na vanua draki sigasiga, e rawa ni rauta gā e tolu na yabaki. E tei tale gā na yaqona me volitaki. E dina gā ni na rauta e dua na gauna balavu, sā dua na calā ni rawa i lavo vinaka. E kilai levu na yaqona ni yaga e na soqo vaka-tūruga ka dau gunuvi tale gā e na soqo lalai ni veisiga. E sega ni yaga wale gā e Viti na yaqona, e yaga tale gā mai Samoa kei Toga.

Question and answer.

1. Na mataqali vanua cava e dau tei vaka-levu kina na yaqona?
E dau tei vaka-levu na yaqona e na vanua baba.
2. Na draki cava e totolo kina na matua ni yaqona?
Na draki sigasiga e matua totolo kina na yaqona.
3. Tukuna e dua na yaga ni yaqona.
Na yaqona e dau volitaki me rawa kina na i lavo.
Na yaqona e dau vaka-yagataki e na soqo vaka-tūruga.
Na yaqona e dau gunuvi e na soqo lalai ni veisiga.
4. Cavuta e dua na yanuyānu e kilai tale gā kina na yaga ni yaqona.
E kilai tale ga na yaga ni yaqona mai Toga.

XII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| baba | side, any steep slope, such as the side of a hill |
| bach | bait |
| biu-ta | biu 'leave, desert'; trans. <u>biuta</u> |
| buta | cooked, ready for eating |
| cavu-ta | cavu 'to name, to pronounce'; trans. <u>cavuta</u> |
| datou (=tou) | 1st person trial inclusive |
| -imami | 1st person plural exclusive |
| kau-ta | kau 'carry'; trans. <u>kauta</u> |
| ke | if, that |
| lasa | enjoyment, fun |
| lavo, i | money |
| lewā | command, rule, order, authority, judgment |
| mataqali | species, type |
| ni | when, for, because, that |
| nuitaka | hope |
| ratou | 3rd person trial |
| rauta | about, enough |
| sala | road, path, way of |
| Sāmoa | Samoa |
| sigasiga | burnt up by the sun, of land and vegetation |
| soqo | assembly, mostly used of people |
| sota-va | <u>sota</u> 'to meet'; trans. <u>sotava</u> |
| suasua | wet |
| tale gā | also |
| tau | fall (rain) |
| te-i | te 'to plant'; intrans. <u>tei</u> ; pass. <u>tei</u> ; trans. <u>tea</u> |
| Toga | Tonga |
| toki | shift residence, move, transfer |
| tukuna | say, tell |
| vaka-bauta | believe |
| vaka-tavako | smoke (v.) |
| vaka-tūraga | of chiefly rank |
| vaka-yagataka | use |
| vata | with, together |
| vei | to, towards, at, with |
| veisiga | every day |
| vica | how many, how much |
| vitu | seven |
| vodo | embark, board, mount |
| volā | write |
| vōleka | near, almost |
| voli-taka | <u>voli</u> 'buy'; trans. <u>volitaka</u> 'sell, spend money' |
| vuā | to him, to her |
| yaga | use, useful |

FIJIAN

A i ka walu ni lēsoni

(Subordinate phrases with ni, me)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: E vaka-evei o na la'ki siwa nikua? How about it, are you going fishing today?

B: Io, au na lako ni lesu mai o Viliame. Yes, I'll go when William comes back.

A: Na gauna cava e na lesu mai kina o koya? What time will he come back?

B: E na tiko e kē ni oti na bose. He'll be here after the meeting.

A: Sā vinaka, ni yaco gā mai daru lako sara. O.K. As soon as he comes, we'll go.

B: Ia, e na via lako tale gā o koya. But he'd like to go too.

A: E dodonu me vaka-totolo mai. He'd better hurry.

B: Baleta na cava? Why?

A: Au na via lako ni sa bera na bogi. I'd like to go before dark.

B: Vaka-cava na nodatou baca? What about our bait?

A: E dodonu me nomu i tavi e na mācawa oqō. It should be your turn to supply it this week.

B: Sā vinaka, me'u sā la'ki vaka-rautaka mada na neirau wā ni siwa. O.K. I'll go now and get our fishing line together.

A: Io, ni yaco gā mai me datou lako sara. All right. As soon as he comes we'll go.

II. Repetition.

E dodonu me cakava na nona cakacaka.
 E dodonu me lesu mai na tūrāga nikua.
 E dodonu me savata na i sulu.
 E dodonu me raica e dua na vuniwai.
 E dodonu me dikevi vinaka.
 E dodonu me muria na nomu vosa.
 E dodonu me kania na kena.
 E dodonu me vodo e na waqa.
 E dodonu me vosa e liu na Buli.
 E dodonu me vosoti mada na cala oqō.

III. Substitution.

CueSentence

lagata mada na sere
 kabata mada na niu
 vaka-rautaka na i katalau
 ciciva na nona i sele
 lakova na noqu moto
 muria na gaunisala tākoso
 vaka-tovolea e liu
 kerea vei au
 tukuna vei iko
 cakava vaka-totolo

E vinaka me liutaka mada na bose.

E vinaka me lagata mada na sere.

...

IV. Repetition.

E dodonu me solia vei iko o koya.
 E dodonu me raici au sara ni yaco mai o koya.
 E dodonu me daru lesu tale mai nikua.
 E dodonu me daru veivosaki mada.
 E dodonu me daru vaka-totolo.
 E dodonu me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi.
 E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada.
 E dodonu me da ā lesu mai e nana.
 E dodonu me keirau ā la'ki sara yaloyalo.
 E dodonu me keimami bese ni mataka.

V. Substitution.

CueSentence

Au vinakata me daru vaka-totolo.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| daru lesu tale mai nikua | Au vinakata me daru lesu tale mai nikua. |
| daru veitalanoa mada | Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada. |
| datou lako ni sa bera na bogi | Au vinakata me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi. |
| datou vaka-cegu mada e ke | Au vinakata me datou vaka-cegu mada e ke. |
| keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka | Au vinakata me keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka. |
| keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo | Au vinakata me keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo. |
| keimami veivosaki mada e liu | Au vinakata me keimami veivosaki mada e liu. |
| da moce mai Suva nikua | Au vinakata me da moce mai Suva nikua. |
| da bose mada | Au vinakata me da bose mada. |
| da laga sere mada | Au vinakata me da laga sere mada. |

VI. Repetition.

E dodonu me'u moce.
 E dodonu me'u voli ika.
 E dodonu mo kana.
 E dodonu mo lako ki vale ni vuli.
 E dodonu mo dalaga vaka-levu me raica na batimu na vuniwai.
 E dodonu mo dou lesu mai ni bera na bogi.
 E dodonu mo dou laga sere mada.
 E dodonu mo drau waraki koya.
 E dodonu mo ni waraki koya.
 E dodonu mo ni vaka-totolo mai.

VII. Substitution.

Pattern: Lako mai vale mo dabe.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|--------------------------|--|
| au solia vei iko | Lako mai vale me'u solia vei iko. |
| drau mai sota kei tamaqu | Lako mai vale mo drau mai sota kei tamaqu. |
| ni mai kana | Lako mai vale mo ni mai kana. |
| dou mai vaka-cegu | Lako mai vale mo dou mai vaka-cegu. |
| o mai gunu yaqona | Lako mai vale mo mai gunu yaqona. |
| au vaka-rautaka na kemu | Lako mai vale me'u vaka-rautaka na kemu. |
| o vukei au mada | Lako mai vale mo vukei au mada. |
| dou mai veivuke | Lako mai vale mo dou mai veivuke. |
| drau mai veivosaki | Lako mai vale mo drau mai veivosaki. |
| au raici iko | Lako mai vale me'u raici iko. |

VIII. Repetition drill. (kua, kākua)

Au vinakata me kua ni lako o koya.
 Au vinakata me kākua ni lako o koya.
 Au nanuma me daru kua ni gunu yaqona nikua.
 Au nanuma me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.
 Au na tovoletu mo dou kua ni lako ni mataka.
 Au na tovoletu me'u kākua ni bera.
 E ā tukuna mo kua ni lako mai vale.
 E ā tukuna mo drau kākua ni tiko e kē.
 E kaya na tinamu mo drau kua ni qito e kē.
 E kaya na qase ni vuli me'u kākua ni qito vaka-levu.

IX. Substitution.

Cue

Sentence

mo kua mada ni lako
 mo dou kua mada ni
 wereca na i teitei
 mo drau kākua ni muria
 na nona lewa
 mo ni kākua ni bera mai
 ni mataka
 mo ni kua ni mokusiga
 vaka-levu
 daru kākua sara ni vukei
 koya
 datou kākua mada ni vaka-
 cegu
 da kua ni gunu yaqona
 vaka-levu
 da kākua ni lésu tale
 nikua
 da kākua ni vosavosa
 vaka-levu

Au vinakata mo dou kua ni beca
 na noqu vosa.
 Au vinakata mo kua mada ni lako.
 Au vinakata mo dou kua mada ni
 werece na i téitei.
 Au vinakata mo drau kākua ni
 muria na nona lewa.
 Au vinakata mo ni kākua ni
 bera mai ni mataka.
 Au vinakata mo ni kua ni
 mokusiga vaka-levu.
 Au vinakata me daru kākua
 sara ni vukei koya.
 Au vinakata me datou kākua mada
 ni vaka-cegu.
 Au vinakata me da kua ni gunu
 yaqona vaka-levu.
 Au vinakata me da kākua ni
 lésu tale nikua.
 Au vinakata me da kākua ni
 vosavosa vaka-levu.

X. Repetition.

E levu na ika keitou rawata me vakā na kawago, sābutu, kei
 na kasala.
 Au tea na i tei me vaka na dalo, tavioka, bele, kei na uvi.
 E dau vakau ki Niu Siladi na vuata, me vakā na jāina,
 baigani, weleti, kei na dalo.
 E levu na sala ni rawa i lavo, me vakā na suka, niu, jāina,
 kei na koula.
 Mo vaka-totolo me vaka ni sā bogi na vanua.

Mo vaka-liuci koya me vakā ni qasē vei iko.
 Au nanura ni'u na cegu ni lako me vakā ni levu na noqu
 osooso.
 E dodonu me vaka-totoletaki na kē oqō me vakā ni sa lailai
 na gauna.
 E dodonu me vaka-muria na noqu vosa me vakā ni'u nomu i
 liuliu.
 Sā dodonu me da cegu me vakā ni sā vā na kaloko.

XI. Substitution.

CueSentence

draki suasua

E draki katakata na vanua oqō,
me vakā mai Viti.

draki vinaka

E draki suasua na vanua oqō, me
vakā mai Viti.

vanua vinaka

vanua osooso

levu na tamata e

levu na dui kaikai e

levu na uca e

levu na ika e

levu na baravi nuku vula

katakata na siga

XII. Repetition.

Au na lako ni oti na boso.

Au vinakata mo raici koya ni tekivū na boso e na sigalevu.

Au na via lesu mai ni sa bera na bogi.

Era na lesu mai ni bera na tolu.

Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu yani.

Ni oti na uca datou na tekivū sara.

Ni'u yaco yani, daru qai la'ki siwa.

Ni sa bera ni o lako mo raici au.

Ni o sā yaco mai me cakava sara na nomu cakacaka.

Ni o lako mai ni mataka, au na vaka-raitaka vei iko na
noqu waqa.

XIII. Substitution.

CueSentence

ni'u lesu mai

Au na qai cakava ni lesu mai o koya.

Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu mai.

ni tukuna sara vei au
 na tūrāga
 ni ratou sū tiko e kō
 ni sa bera ni tekivū
 na soqe
 ni sū vōleka na yakavi
 ni'u sū palala
 ni ra sū lea mai
 ni o sū outa e na tauva
 mate
 ni sa bēre na vaka-yakavi
 ni sa bera na siga ni
 Sucu

XIV. Paikanoa.

Ko Viti e koto e na cava i rā ni wasa Pasifika. Na yatu yanuyanu oqō e wili kina e sivia e tolu na drau na veiyanyanu ka rā mai ciri koto yani e na loma ni lima sagavulu vaka-caca na udolu na māile vaka-rivirivi ni wasa karakarawa na Pasifika. Na levu ni wai e koto vaka-volivolita, e vaka-vua me dau sega ni veisau vaka-levu kina na kena draki. Na kena i vaka-rau ni katakata e toka gā e na māliwa ni 60 kei na 90 na dikiri ka mai cagina vinaka yani e na cagi bulabula ni wasawasa. Na gauna ni draki batabatā mai na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba.

E na yanuyanu lelevu e rua ko Viti Levu kei Vanua Levu, e wase vaka-rua na kena draki; suasua ko drokadroka na yasana tadraivi cagi qai mai katakata yani ka sigasiga na rā ni yanuyanu e rua oqori.

E na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e ra tiko kina e sivia na veimāmā ni lewe ni vanua ka tiko tale gā kina na koro tūrāga e Viti.

XV. Questions and answers.

1. Na wasawasa cava e tiko kina ko Viti?

Ko Viti e tiko e na wasa Pasifika.

2. E vica na i wiliwili ni veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina?

E sivia e tolu na drau na veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina.

3. Na vula cava na vula ni draki batabatā?

Na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba na vula ni draki batabatā.

4. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina na kena koro tūrāga?

Na kena koro tūrāga e tiko e na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu.

5. Na yanuyanu cava e levu taudua na tamata e tiko kina?
Na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e levu taudua na tamata e
tiko kina.
6. Na mataqali draki cava e kune e na rā ni yanuyanu
lelevu e rua?
Na draki katakata ka sigasiga e kune e na rā ni yanu-
yanu lelevu e rua.

XVI. Vocabulary.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| baigai | egg plant (Hindi <u>baigani</u>) |
| bāravi | coast line, shore |
| bēcā | <u>bē</u> 'despise, act irreverently to'; trans. <u>bēca</u> |
| bele | shrub used as a vegetable |
| cagina vinaka | breezy |
| cala | err, miss |
| ceva | south |
| ciri | drift at sea or out to sea |
| dike-va | <u>dike</u> 'examine'; trans. <u>dikeva</u> |
| dikirī | degree (Engl.) of temperature, also of longitude or latitude |
| drau | hundred |
| drokadroka | green, sometimes blue |
| dui | a distributive particle preceding the base meaning each, respec- tively, or differently. |
| | <u>eratou dui lako yani ki Suva</u> 'they made their own way to Suva' |
| | <u>na nodra dui i tovo ni bula</u> 'their (respective) ways of life' |
| | <u>era dui vosavosa</u> 'they (each) speak a different language' |
| gā | only, just, nevertheless, all the same, yet, but, however |
| jāina | a kind of banana; Chinese banana |
| kaikai | from the word <u>kai</u> 'native of a place' and preceded by <u>dui</u> , it means 'people of different countries' |
| kākua, kua | do not |
| karakarawa | blue, sometimes green |
| kasala | kind of fish |
| katalau, i | breakfast |
| kawago | kind of fish |
| koto | lie in a place |
| koula | gold (Engl.) |
| lelevu | plural form of <u>levu</u> 'big, large, great' |
| lewe ni vanua | inhabitants of a country |

| | |
|--------------|---|
| liu | precede, surpass, excel, be first; trans. <u>liutaka</u> 'lead, rule' |
| me | verbal particle expressing purpose, so introducing subjunctive or imperative clauses, for...to, in order to, to be, to have, that, should (I)... etc. |
| māile | mile (Engl.) |
| māliwa | interstice, the space between two objects |
| Niu Siladi | New Zealand |
| Nōveba | November (Engl.) |
| osooso | busy, full, occupied |
| pasifika | Pacific (Engl.) |
| ra | 3rd person plural. See <u>era</u> |
| rawa-ta | <u>rawa</u> 'to be able, to get, to obtain'; trans. <u>rawata</u> |
| sābutu | kind of fish like the bream |
| sagavulu | ten, used only in compounds as in <u>rua sagavulu</u> 'twenty' ... up to <u>ciwa sagavulu</u> 'ninety'; <u>tini</u> is used for the number ten itself |
| sara | very, greatly, used after verbs; <u>lako sara</u> 'go at once' |
| sava-ta | <u>sava</u> 'wash, clean'; trans. <u>savata</u> |
| Siga ni Sucu | birthday, Christmas |
| sivi-a | <u>sivi</u> 'exceed, surpass, go beyond, more than'; trans. <u>sivia</u> |
| suka | sugar (Engl.) |
| sulu, i | clothes |
| tadra-va | <u>tadra</u> 'face or stand up to, especially wind, sun, etc.'; trans. <u>tadrava</u> |
| tākoso | follow a shorter route, cut crosswise, pass through |
| talanoa, i | story |
| taudua | one, only, alone, as adv., exceedingly, uniquely, quite |
| tavi, i | portion assigned, share, duty |
| tekivū | start, begin |
| toka | auxiliary: continuance or progression, not so strong as <u>tu</u> |
| tovolea | try |
| udolu | thousand |
| vakā | resemble, be like; like, according to |
| vaka-caca | as in <u>e tini vaka-caca</u> 'something between 10 and 20' |

vaka-evei
vaka-liuca

vaka-muria
vaka-rivirivi

vaka-rua
vaka-totolotaka
vaka-tovolea
vā-kauta
vaka-volivolita
vaka-vuna
vaka-yadrata
veimāmā
veisau
veitalanoa
veivosaki
veivuke
veiyanuyanū

Viti Levu
vosavosa

vuata
vuniwai
walu
wā-raka

wasā

were-ca

willi-ka
williwilli, i
yasana
yatu

how about
make one go first, put one in
command; vaka-liuci 'made to
command'
follow
area, as in tolu na māile vaka-
rivirivi 'three square miles in
area'
twice
speed one up, hurry it up
try out, experiment
send off
stand about, surround
cause
awake
the middle, half
exchange
chat, tell stories together
talk, discuss
help, assistance
island groups; na veiyanuyanū e
na Pasifika 'the islands in
the Pacific'
largest island of the Fiji group
vosa 'talk, speak'; intrans.
vosavosa 'talk'; i vosavosa
'saying, proverb'
crop, fruits of trees, harvest
doctor
eight
wā 'wait for, expect'; trans.
wāraka; wā is hardly used
alone; wāwā is the more
commonly used form
sea, ocean. Also, wasawasa.
wasā is used when a qualifying
word like levu or liwa follows;
otherwise, wasawasa is used
were 'weed, cut grass'; trans.
wereca
willi 'count, read'
total number
province
row, not followed by ni; yatu
yanuyanū 'a row or chain of
islands'; veiyatu yanuyanū
'rows or groups of islands'

FIJIAN

A i ka ciwa ni lēsoni

(Passive; Kei, Ka)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: E vica na yaga ni niu o kila? How many uses of coconut do you know?

B: E levu: Na lewena e vaka-yagataki¹ me kakana, na² sigani me volitaki. E gunuvi tale gā na vuana. A lot: The meat is used for food, and dried to be sold. The fruit is also drunk.

A: Vakacava na tolona kei na drauna? What about the trunk and the leaves?

B: Na tolona e caka me i sā ka caka na drauna me sāsā. The trunk is used as rafter and the leaves are used as a broom.

A: Sa yaga dina vaka-levu. It's really useful.

B: Io, e sega ni o koya gā oyā, e yaga tale gā na wakana, na qā ni bulu, kei na tiki-na gā o nanuma rawa. Yes, not only that, the root is also useful, the husk, and any other part you can think of.

1. The form of the passive is similar to that of the transitive active form; the final -a is changed to -i. The difference in meaning is shown by the following:

E vaka-yagataka

'He uses it.'

E vaka-yagataki

'It is used.'

Forms with a final -ā, like kila, use -ai: kilai.

2. Ka 'and' is used to join sentences or verb phrases. The verbal marker is not used again after ka. Kei is used to join noun phrases, as in na yalewa kei na gone.

IIa. Repetition drill.

E raici o koya e na veivula.
 E gunuvi na vuana.
 E kari na drauna.
 E voli mai Nadi na tavako.
 E soli mai vale levu.
 E toki mai na koro.
 E vākamai na vale.
 E vaka-sigani na lewena.
 E sigani na niu.
 E qaravi na gone.

IIb.

E volitaki na lewena.
 E tokitaki ki na koro ni vuli.
 E karitaki na kulina.
 E sokotaki mai Suva na waqa.
 E vaka-yagataki na lewena.

IIIa. Substitution.

Cue

voli
 sigani
 vaka-yagataki
 samaki
 tei

Sentence

E qaravi na niu.

E voli na niu.

. . .

IIIb.

Cue

tei
 volitaki
 gunuvi
 kari
 vinakati

Sentence

E vaka-yagataki vaka-levu na niu.

E tei vaka-levu na niu.

. . .

IIIc.

Cue

volitaka

Sentence

E volitaki na dalo.

tea
qarava
samaka
vakayagataka

E tei na dalo.

...

IIId.

Cue

Sentence

E dodonu me gunuvi na vuana.

voli-taki na vuana
vaka-yagataki na drauna
vaka-sigani na lewena
karitaki na drauna
tei na vuana
vā-kamai na drauna

E dodonu me voli-taki na vuana.

...

IIIe.

Cue

Sentence

E vinaka me sigani na lewena me mamaca.

vaka-yagataki na tolona
me i sã
kari na drauna me sãsã
kari na lewena me kākana
tei na vuana me tubu
samaki na vuna me savasavã

E vinaka me vakayagataki na
tolona me i sã.

...

IVa. Transformation.

Change each of the following to passive.

Cue (active)

Keimami dau raici koya e na veivula.
gunuva na vuana.
karia na vuana.
volia mai Nadi na tavako.
solia me kã ni veivuke.
tokia e na gauna ni draki cã.
va-kamã na benu
vaka-sigana na lewena
sigana me mamaca.
qarava na tauvi mate.
karitaka na kulina.
volitaka na niu buta.

sokotaka e loma ni wasawasa.
vaka-yagataka vaka-levu.

Response (passive)

E dau raii o koya e na veivula.
E dau gunuvi na vuana.
E dau kari na vuana.
E dau voli mai Nadi na tavako.
E dau soli me kā ni veivuke.
E dau toki e na gauna ni draki cā.
E dau vā-kamai na benu.
E dau vaka-sigani na lewena.
E dau sigani me mamaca.
E dau qaravi na tauvi mate.
E dau karitaki na kulina.
E dau volitaki na niu buta.
E dau sokotaki e loma ni wasawasa.
E dau vaka-yagataki vaka-levu.

IVb.

Cue

E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
Au ā sega ni raica na tinaqu.
Au ā sega ni kilā na tinamu.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kaciva na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā taroga na buli e nanao.
E ā kacivi Samu e na mataka.
E ā tarogi koya e na mācawa sa oti.

Response

E ā lakovi na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwati na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
E ā sega ni raici na tinaqu.
E ā sega ni kilai na tinamu.
E ā sokotaki na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kacivi na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi na buli e nanao.
E ā kacivi o Samu e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi o koya e nanao.

Va. Expansion.

Cue

Sentence

E voli na tavako.

mai
taki³
va
e na veisiga
dodonu me
dau
sega ni

E voli mai na tavako.
E volitaki mai na tavako.
E volitaki mai Suva na tavako.
E volitaki mai Suva na tavako
e na veisiga.
E dodonu me volitaki mai Suva
na tavako e na veisiga.
E dodonu me dau volitaki mai
Suva na tavako e na veisiga.
E sega ni dodonu me dau voli-
taki mai Suva na tavako e
na veisiga.

Vb.

Cue

ā
vei ira
na kai vālagi
mai vei ira na kai Viti
sega ni dau

Sentence

Na gele e soli.
Na gele e ā soli.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira na
kai vālagi.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira na
kai vālagi mai vei ira na
kai Viti.
Na gele e ā sega ni dau soli
vei ira na kai vālagi mai
vei ira na kai Viti.

Vc.

Cue

ā
na kā oqō
vei qase ni vuli
mai vei rau
vinaka me
o Jone kei Samu

Sentence

E tarogi.
E ā tarogi.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase
ni vuli.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase
ni vuli mai vei rau.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō
vei qase ni vuli mai vei rau.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā
oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei

3. -taki is a causative suffix. Voli means 'to be bought';
voli-taki means 'to cause to be bought,' thus, 'sold'.

e nānoa

rau o Jone kei Samu.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō
vei gase ni vuli mai vei rau
o Jone kei Samu e nānoa.

Via. Repetition.

1. Mo drau gunu ka kana gā e kē.
2. Mo lako ka lesu mai vaka-totolo.
3. E ratou sā sisili oti ka vaka-yakavi.
4. Curu ki tuba ka kākua tale ni lesu mai.
5. E ā se lako e nānoa o koya ka sa sega gā ni lesu mai.
6. Sā rauta e kē ka me tou qai vaka-otia ni mataka.
7. Au vinakata mo lako ka tiko e kō ni bera na rua na kaloko.
8. Vaka-raici koya ka tukuna vua ni'u sā wāwā tiko.
9. E vaka-sasaqa tiko o tinadra ka ra qito tiko na gone.

Vib.

1. E ā levu dina na gunu kei na kākana e na bogi.
2. Mo kacivi rau mai o Samu kei Viliame.
3. Keirau na lako vata kei tamaqu.
4. Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako kei na dua na māsese.
5. Mo lako vata kei rau oqo ki na māketē.
6. E rua na tauni lelevu mai Viti ko Suva kei Lautoka.
7. Curu mai mo drau mai lululu kei Timoci.
8. Mo tiko vata kei koya me yacova sara ni moce.
9. Volā gā na yacamu kei na vanua o tiko kina.

VII. Join the following with ka or kei.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|---|--|
| 1. E yadra na gone. E moce na tinana. | E yadra na gone ka moce na tinana. |
| 2. O Viti O Toga | O Viti kei Toga. |
| 3. E na lesu mai nikua o Mere. E na lesu mai nikua o Sala. | E rau ⁴ na lesu mai nikua o Mere kei Sala. |

4. Note the agreement in number: e rau is used with a dual subject.

4. E ā curu ki vale o koya.
E ā dabe o koya. E ā curu ki vale ka dabe o koya.
5. Lako ki na sātoa.
Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako. Lako ki na ~~sātoa~~ ka volia mai e dua na pākete tavako.
6. Na kai Vālagi
Na kai Idia
Na kai Jāina. Na kai Vālagi, kai Idia, kei na kai Jāina.
7. Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai.
Era ā vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai. Era ā sota ka vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai.
8. Na niu e gunuvi na vuana.
Na niu e vaka-yagataki na vuana e na vaka-sasaqa. Na niu e gunuvi na vuana ka vaka-yagataki e na vakasasaqa.
9. Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina.
Taroga vua na cava e mai cakava. Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina kei na cava e mai cakava.
10. Era ā kana na lewe ni koro.
Era ā mamau na lewe ni koro. Era ā kana ka (ra) mamau na lewe ni koro.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na yaga ni niu

Na niu sā dua na kau yaga vaka-levu. E bula na niu e na veivanua draki katakata ka rawarawa na kena qaravi. Na kena yaga e levu. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale ga me i yāyā ni vale.

Oyā e vica wale gā na kena yaga. Ni sa sigani na niu, e dau volitaki ka taurivaki e na caka ni sovu. Na kena sārui yaga vaka-levu na niu e cavuti kina na i vosavosa Vaka-viti na 'vinaka vakaniu---sega e biu.'

IX. Questions.

1. Q. Na vanua cava e bula kina vaka-vinaka na niu?
A. Na niu e bula vaka-vinaka e na vanua draki katakata.
2. Q. Na cava e cavu kina na i vosavosa "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu?"
A. E cavuti na i vosavosa oqō baleta na yaga ni niu.
3. Q. Na cava na yaga ni niu?
A. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale gā me caka me i yāyā ni vale. E yaga tale gā na niu e na kena buli na sovu.
4. Q. Na cava na i balebale ni "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu?"
A. Na kena i balebale ni yaga taucoko na niu, mai na drauna me yacova sara na wakana.

X. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| benu | rubbish |
| ciwa | nine |
| curu | enter; trans. <u>curuma</u> , <u>curumaca</u> 'make a thing enter' |
| drau | leaf |
| Idia | India |
| Jāina | China |
| kari-a, kari-taka | <u>kari</u> 'scrape'; trans. <u>karia</u> , <u>karitaka</u> (more emphatic) |
| kuli | skin, bark |
| lewe | meat, flesh |
| lululu | shake hands |
| mamaca | dry |
| māsese | matches (Engl.) |
| meca | enemy |
| pāketē | packet (Engl.) |
| qā ni bulu | coconut husk |
| qele | earth, soil, land |
| rui | too much, exceedingly |
| sā, i | rafter |
| sama-ka | <u>sama</u> 'sweep, clean'; trans. <u>samaka</u> |
| sāsā | (1) dry coconut leaves; (2) the ribs of coconut tied together to make a broom' |
| sigana | sun-dry; <u>vaka-sigana</u> caus. |
| sovu | soap (Engl.) |
| taucoko | all, whole, completely |
| tauni | town (Engl.) |
| taurivaka | use, make use of |



tiki
tolo
tuba

tubu
vā-kamā
vaka-niu

vaka-otia
vaka-raica
vaka-sasaqa

vaka-sigana
vaka-vinaka
vala
veivanua
veivula
vua
waka
yāyā, i

a part, portion
trunk, waist
outside, but limited in use;
e tuba 'adv. of place'; ki tuba
'adv. of movement'; mai tuba
'from outside'
grow, spring up (of plants)
burn, set fire to; vakamai pass.
as in vinaka vaka-niu 'useful
like a coconut'
finish, complete, bring to an end
look for, look after
cook, boil. Also, vaka-saqā,
vaka-saqara
dry in the sun. See sigana
well
fight, war; fight (v.)
places, different places
every month
fruit, seed
root
goods, furniture, luggage

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ni lēsoni

Ia. Greetings.

Ni sã bula.
 Ia, vinaka na bula.
 Ni bula!
 Drau bula.
 O bula vinaka?
 Io, vaka-lailai.
 Sã vaka-evei?
 Sã vaka-cava?

Ib.

Yalo vinaka.
 Vosoti au mada.
 Vinaka vaka-levu.
 E rawa niu raici kemuni vaka-lailai?
 E rawa niu raici kemuni mada?

II. Equational Sentences.a. Repetition.

E dua na tūruga dau cakacaka o koya.
 E dau teitei o koya.
 E cauravou ni Yasawa o Samu.
 E sō na tamata yalo drēdrē o ira.
 E dua na yalewa vucesā o koya.
 E ratou kai Merika.
 E dua na tamata cā o koya.
 E dua na tamata vinaka na tamata oqori.
 E rua na tamata dau siwa o rau.
 E dua na gone yalewa vinaka o Mere.

IIb. Variable slot.CueSentence

E cauravou o koya.

E gone yalewa cā
 E tamata vinaka
 o Tīmoci
 E qase ni vuli
 E dua na qase ni vuli
 E dua na kai Vālagi

E gone yalewa cā o koya.
 E tamata vinaka o koya.
 E tamata vinaka o Tīmoci.
 E qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
 E dua na qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
 E dua na kai Vālagi o Tīmoci.

E gone ni Vanua Levu
o rau
E rua na gone yalewa

E gone ni Vanua Levu o Timoci.
E rau gone ni Vanua Levu.
E rau gone yalewa o rau.

III. Comment-topic, time and location phrases.

a. Repetition.

E ā la'ki Suva o Sals.
E ā lesu mai Merika o koya.
E tiko mai Vanua Levu na kai vālagi oqō.
E teitei tiko mai koro ni vuli na tamagū.
Sā moce tiko na luvemu e vale ni kuro.
E ā lakova na ika ki na sitoa.
E ā siwata na ika mai na uciwai.
E na tiko e kē ni bera na vitu.

IIIb. Change the tense when necessary.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|----------------|---|
| | E ā lako ki Suva e daidai. |
| yabaki mai oqō | E na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō. |
| iratou | E ratou na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō. |
| Labasa | E ratou na lako ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō. |
| toki | E ratou na toki ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō. |
| mācawa sā oti | E ratou ā toki ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti. |
| soko | E ratou ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti. |
| keirau | Keirau ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti. |

IV. Negation. Respond with the negative form of the following sentences.

Na nomuni i sele e duatani mai na noqu.
E qarava tiko na i teitei nei tamana.
E rairai vinaka na yalewa oyā.
Au nuitaka ni dou na lesu totolo mai.
E rawa ni'u vaka-yagataku e sō na nomu baca?
E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā mai ki Suva ni mātaka?
E dodonu me daru vaka-cegu mada.
Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada.
E dodonu mo ni waraki koya.

E kaya na tinamu mo drau kua ni qito e kē.
E a tukuna me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.

V. Substitution drill. (Alienable, inalienable, etc.)
(Respond with proper nouns possessive)

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|--|---|
| 1. Sā mosi na <u>ketena</u> . mavoa | Sā mosi na nona mavoa. |
| 2. E levu na mena <u>mao</u> . tavioka | E levu na kena tavioka. |
| 3. Oqō na noqu <u>vale</u> . wai ni moli | Oqō na mequ wai ni moli. |
| 4. Oqori na memudou <u>rourou vaka-lolo</u> . i sulu | Oqori na nomudou i sulu. |
| 5. E nanumi koya vaka- levu na <u>tinādaru</u> . tūraga | E nanumi koya vaka-levu na nodaru tūraga. |
| 6. E sā yali na nomunī <u>i sele</u> . taga yaqona | E sā yali na memunī taga yaqona. (or nomunī) |
| 7. Sa katakata na memunī <u>wai</u> . vaka-yakavi | Sa katakata ná kemuni i vaka- yakavi. |
| 8. Oqori na kemu i <u>vaka-</u> <u>sigalevu</u> . wā ni siwa | Oqori na nomu wā ni siwa. |
| 9. O koya na nodrau <u>dau</u> <u>veiqaravi</u> . vugo | O koya na vugodrau. |
| 10. Oya na <u>tinamudrau</u> . uvi | Oyā na kemudrau uvi. |
| 11. O cei na <u>tamamunī</u> ? qase ni vuli | O cei na nomunī qase ni vuli. |
| 12. E cudru vaka-levu na <u>taciou</u> . Jone | E cudru vaka-levu o Jone. |
| 13. Oyā na nodra <u>yanu-</u> <u>yānu</u> . kākana | Oyā na kedra kākana. |
| 14. Oqori na nomu <u>tarau-</u> <u>sese balavu</u> . taci | Oqori na tacimu. |
| 15. Sa lailai na nodra <u>gauna ni cegu</u> . dovu | Sa lailai na modra dovū. |

Via. Attribution.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | Oqō e dua na yalewa. |
| 1. cā | Oqō e dua na yalewa cā. |
| 2. vinaka | ... |
| 3. dau cakacaka | |
| 4. vucesa | |
| 5. dau vosa | |
| 6. cudrucudru | |
| 7. yalo vinaka | |
| 8. dau dredre | |
| 9. mamaduā | |
| 10. rairai vinaka | |

Vib.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|---------------|------------------------|
| | Oqori na vale ni kana. |
| 1. moce | Oqori na vale ni moce. |
| 2. tūraga | ... |
| 3. kuro | |
| 4. bese | |
| 5. volavola | |
| 6. savasava | |
| 7. bula | |
| 8. vuli | |
| 9. i yāyā | |
| 10. bulumakau | |

Vic. Variable slot.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| | Oyā na vale ni yaqona. |
| 1. e dua | Oyā e dua na vale ni yaqona. |
| 2. vū | Oyā e dua na vū ni yaqona. |
| 3. oqori | Oqori e dua na vū ni yaqona. |
| 4. tolu | Oqori e tolu na vū ni yaqona. |
| 5. niu | Oqori e tolu na vū ni niu. |
| 6. oqō | Oqō e tolu na vū ni niu. |
| 7. jāina | Oqō e tolu na vū ni jāina. |
| 8. oyā | Oyā e tolu na vū ni jāina. |

VII. Verb plus object.
a. Expansion.

Cue

nona i sele
ā
ki nodratou vale
nikua
e na sigalevu

Sentence

E ciciva.
E ciciva na nona i sele.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale nikua.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale e na sigalevu
nikua.

Cue

na vū ni jāina
e lima
mai nona i teitei
e na vula sā oti

Sentence

E ā tea.
E ā tea na vū ni jāina.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina
mai nona i teitei.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina
mai nona i teitei e na vula
sā oti.

Cue

na qio
ā
na yavana
mai wai
e na yakavi
ni siga Tūsite

Sentence

E katia.
E katia na qio.
E ā katia na qio.
E ā katia na yavana na qio.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai e na yakavi.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai e na yakavi ni siga Tūsite.

VIIb. Substitution. Use the cue as the object.

Cue

au
Sala
na dalo

Sentence

E ā mokuta na yavana.
Au ā ciciva na noqu i sulu.
Sā kana tiko na taciqu.

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| na vuniwai | E a kacivi Jone e na mataka lailai. |
| koya | Au sega ni kilā. |
| ira | Au ā raica na waqa. |
| koya | E dodonu mo lakova na i katalau. |
| na gone oqō | Au ā vukei rau. |
| na vale | E ā tarā. |
| watiqu | E na taroga na qase ni, vuli o koya. |
| na bia | Sā via gunu na vugona. |
| na ika | E ā siwata e na bogi. |
| Peni | Au ā sega ni lomana na yalewa oyā. |

Response

E ā mokuti au.
 Au ā cicivi Sala.
 Sā kania tiko na dalo na taciqa.
 E ā kaciva na vuniwai e na mataka lailai.
 Au sega ni kilai koya.
 Au ā raici ira.
 E dodonu mo lakovi koya.
 Au ā vukea na gone oqō.
 E ā tarā na vale.
 E na tarogi watiqu o koya.
 Sā via gunuva na bia na vugona.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
 Au ā sega ni lomani Peni.

VIII. Repetition drill.

a.

1. Au nanuma ni na cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au kilā ni sā dodonu mo lako mada.
3. E datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E rawa ni 'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIb. (negation)

1. Au nanuma ni na sega ni cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au sega ni kilā se dodonu mo sā lako se kua.
3. E sega ni rawa ni datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au sega ni vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E sega ni rawa ni 'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E sega ni rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIc.

Negation

Au kilai koya.
 Au ā nanumi tinaqu.
 Au na lako ke o lako.
 E sā macala.
 E qase ni vuli.
 E vuli tiko e Merika
 na tamata oqō.
 E balavu na gaunisala.
 E batabatā na vanua.
 E vinaka na vale ni
 yaqona ni Viti.
 E ā via lesu tale mai
 nikua.

Response

Au sega ni kilai koya.
 Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
 Au na sega ni lako ke o lako.
 E sega ni macala.
 E sega ni qase ni vuli.
 E sega ni vuli tiko e Merika
 na tamata oqō.
 E sega ni balavu na gaunisala.
 E sega ni batabatā na vanua.
 E sega ni vinaka na vale ni
 yaqona ni Viti.
 E ā sega ni via lesu tale mai
 nikua.

IXa. Repetition.

E dodonu mo vaka-muria na nona lewa me vakā ni nomu qase
 ni vuli.
 Sā dodonu me da vaka-totolo ni sā ciwa na kaloko.
 E ā tukuna mo drau waraka ni lesu mai e na yakavi.
 E dodonu me tiko e kē na Buli.
 E ā dodonu me keirau wereca na i teitei.

IXb. Substitution.

Cue

iko
 o Pita

koya

ratou

au

rau

keirau

da

drau

Sentence

E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi.

E dodonu mo lesu mai e na yakavi.
 E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi
 o Pita.

E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi
 o koya.

E dodonu me ratou lesu mai e na
 yakavi.

E dodonu me'u lesu mai e na
 yakavi.

E dodonu me rau lesu mai e na
 yakavi.

E dodonu me keirau lesu mai e
 na yakavi.

E dodonu me da lesu mai e na
 yakavi.

E dodonu mo drau lesu mai e na
 yakavi.

Xa. Repetition.

Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
 Keirau na vaka-totolo mai ke rawa.
 Au na via raici iko ke o yaco mai nikua.
 Au na lesu mai e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na bese nikua.
 Au na lesu mai e na bogi nikua ke rawa ni o lako tale gā.

Xb. Substitution.

CueSentence

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Mo drau lako mai | Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki. |
| Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka | Mo drau lako mai ke vinaka na draki. |
| Lako mai ni mataka | Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka ke vinaka na draki. |
| Daru la'ki wereca na noqu i teitei | Lako mai ni mataka ke vinaka na draki. |
| Au na gade yani | Daru la'ki werece na noqu i teitei. |
| Keirau na la'ki sara qito | Au na gade yani ke vinaka na draki. |
| | Keirau na la'ki sara qito ke vinaka na draki. |

Xc. Substitution.

CueSentence

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| levu na baca | Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki. |
| dua na noqu wā ni siwa | Au na siwa ke levu na baca. |
| rawa ni o lako tale gā | Au na siwa ke dua na noqu wā ni siwa. |
| au raica rawa e dua na boto | Au na siwa ke rawa ni o lako tale gā. |
| datou lako vata | Au na siwa ke 'u raica rawa e dua na boto. |
| | Au na siwa ke datou lako vata. |

Xi. Talanoa.

Na vilavila i revo

E na gauna e lili, e ā bula tiko e dua na dau talanoa na yacana o Dredre e na koro ko Navekeisese e na yanuyanu ko Beqa. E dau kena i vaka-rau me ra kau nabu vuā o ira era via rogo i talanoa.

Dua gona na siga se tukuna o koya me ra kauta mai na i matai gā ni kū era raica rawa e na nodra la'ki siwa se vaka-sāsā. Sā lako sara e dua vei ira na dau rogo i talanoa na yacana o Tui na iviqālita me la'ki siwa, ka siwata sara e dua na duna. Ni sē laveta mai vanua na duna, sā vuki sara me tamata. Sa kilā o keyā o Tui na iviqālita ni kalou vū oyā. Sā tekivu vaka-mamasu sara na kalou vū me vaka-bulai, ka yalataka e levu na kē--bese gū o Tui. Sā qai tukuna na vū me solia vuā na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata.

E yacova na siga nikua, o ira kece na kawa nei. Tui na iviqālita e rawa ni ra butuka na vatu katakata ka ra sega ni kama.

Question and answer.

1. Na yanuyanu cava e tukuni tiko e na i talanoa oqō?
Na yanuyanu ko Beqa.
2. Na cava era dau cakava o ira na via rogo i talanoa?
Era dau kau nabu vuā na dau ni talanoa.
3. O cei na yaca i koya na dau talanoa?
Na yacai koya na dau talanoa ko Dredre.
4. Na cava e ā siwata o Tui na iviqālita?
E ā siwata o koya e dua na duna.
5. Na cava o ā qai yaco vuā na duna ni sē laveti mai vanua?
E vuki me tamata na duna.
6. Na kaukauwa cava o ā solia na kalou vū vei Tui na iviqālita?
E ā solia na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata ka sega ni kama na yavana.

XII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Beqa | name of an island south of Suva |
| bese | refuse |
| boto | boat (Engl.) |
| cegu | take a break, rest. |
| cila-va | <u>cila</u> 'to shine, mostly of the sun, moon or stars'; trans. <u>cilava</u> |
| cudrucudru | easy to loose temper |
| -dratou | 3rd person trial |
| -drau | 3rd person dual |
| duna | eel |
| gonā | demonstrative pronoun 'that, usually emphatic' |
| kalou | spirit; <u>kalou vu</u> 'ancestral god'; <u>na Kalou</u> 'God' |
| kati-a | <u>kati</u> 'bite'; trans. <u>katia</u> |
| kaukauwa | strong, hard |
| kawa | descendants |
| kece | all, altogether |
| lave-ta | <u>lave</u> 'raise, lift up'; trans. <u>laveta</u> |
| māmaduā | bashful, shy |
| nabu | present of food brought to the man who told tales |
| qio | shark |
| rairai | (1) appearance (2) it looks like, or it seems |
| revo, i | as in <u>Vilavila i revo</u> 'the fire walking ceremony' |
| rogo | hear, make a noise (of an engine), spread, be heard of (news), be famous (of a person, or place)'; trans. <u>rogoca</u> |
| taga | bag, pocket, sack |
| tini | ten |
| vaka-bulai | set fire |
| vaka-mamasu | plead |
| vaka-sasā | hunt |
| vaka-sigalevu | mid-day meal |
| vaka-yakavi | evening meal |
| vatu | stone |
| veiqaravi, dau | attendant, servant, maid |
| vilavila | as in <u>Vilavila i revo</u> . See <u>revo, i</u> |
| volavola | writing |
| vucesā | lazy, idle, worthless |
| vuki | turn, change |
| yalataka | promise |

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka dua ni lēsoni

(Word order; gā¹)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: Draki vinaka sara gā nikua. Very good weather today.
- B: Io. Vaka-cava o iko, o lako ki vei nikua? Yes. How about you, where are you going today?
- A: Ni oti gā na gunu tī au na lako ki na i teitei. As soon as I have breakfast. I'll go to the garden.
- B: Au a qai lesu gā mai na i teitei e nanao. I just came back from the garden yesterday.
- A: O na la'ki vei nikua? Where are you going to go today?
- B: Au na via lako mada gā vaka-totolo ki Lautoka. I'd like to make a fast trip to Lautoka first.
- A: O na lesu mai e na vica na kaloko? What time will you come back?
- B: Au sega ni kilā. Kē oti totolo na kā au na la'ki cakava, au na lesu mai e na yakavi. I don't know. If I can finish what I'm going to do, I'll come back in the evening.
- A: Au ā via lako tale gā ki Lautoka, ia sā dedē au sega ni lesu mai na i teitei. I wanted to go to Lautoka, too, but it's been long since I've been to my garden.
- B: Sā vinaka, au sē la'ki vaka-rau mada me'u lako. O.K., I'd better go and get ready.
- A: Io, vinaka. O.K.

1. Gā, directly following a base, is usually translated as 'just'.

Au sega gā ni rawata 'I just can't do it.'

Gā also occurs with various particles:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| <u>tale gā</u> | 'also' |
| <u>Wale gā</u> | 'only' |
| <u>Sara gā</u> | 'very' |
| <u>Kece gā</u> | 'each one, every' |

Dina gā as the first base in a sequence, means 'in spite of'. For example, E dina gā ni draki cā, keirau a lako gā. 'In spite of the bad weather, we still went.'

II. Repetition drill.

Au ā raica gā e dua vei rau.

E se levu na tī, ia sā oti gā na suka.

Vaka-cava gā o iko o sega ni lako?

Yalo vinaka, nanuma gā mo vaka-totolo mai.

Au sega gā ni kilā na cava e ā yaco vuā.

Au nanuma me'u sā wāwā tiko gā ē kē.

Tovolea gā na nōmu i gū taucoko mo rawata.

E sega gā ni macala na cava e cudru kina.

Au nanuma mo drau sā lako mada gā o kemudrau.

Solia gā vei au e dua.

III. Expansion.

a.

Cue

me lako
gā
mai
e dua
vei kemudrau

Sentence

Sā dodonu.

Sā dodonu me lako.

Sā dodonu me lako gā.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua
vei kemudrau.

IIIb.

Cue

na yacana

Sentence

Au sega ni nanuma.

Au sega ni nanuma na yacana.

gā
rawa

Au kilā, ia. . .

na kena rairai

Au sega gā ni nanuma na yacana.
Au sega gā ni nanuma rawa na
yacana.

Au kilā, ia au sega gā ni nanuma
rawa na yacana.

Au kilā na kena rairai, ia au
sega gā ni nanuma rawa na
yacana.

IV. Repetition drill.

E rau ā kana tale gā.

E ā lako tale gā mai na watina.

Au ā sega tale gā ni raici koya.

Au ā sega tale gā ni tukuna vei Tīmoci.

E dodonu mo lako tale gā.

Au nuitake ni na draki vinaka tale gā ni mataka.

Sa oti tale gā na keda kākana.

Tarogi koya tale gā.

Mo vaka-totolo tale gā mai o iko.

Mo kauta tale gā mai na nomu i sele.

V. Expansion.

a.

Cue

tale gā
ni mataka

au vinakata

e na mataka lailai

Sentence

E na lako o koya.

E na lako tale gā o koya.

E na lako tale gā o koya ni
mataka.

Au vinakata me na lako tale gā o
koya ni mataka.

Au vinakata me na lako gā o
koya e na mataka lailai ni
mataka.

Vb.

Cue

tovolea
tale gā
ni bera na bogi

ke rawa

Sentence

Mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea tale gā mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea tale ga mo tiko e kē
ni bera na bogi.

Ke rawa, tovolea tale gā mo tiko
e kē ni bera na bogi.

VI. Repetition drill.

E bai kau wale gā.
 E levu wale gā na nona vosa.
 Mo nanuma wale ga na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.
 Kauta wale gā mai e dua na i vesu dalo.
 Taroga wale gā vua na cava e vinakata.
 Tovolea wale gā mo vaka-totolo mai.
 Ke tau wale gā vaka-lailai na uca.
 Ke ā tiko wale gā e kē o koya.
 Mo sauma wale ga e dua na taro.
 Mo nanuma wale gā na nomu vosa ni yalayala.

VII. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue

daru
 na kākana
 wale gā
 me rauta e rua
 na siga

Sentence

Vaka-rautaka.
 Daru vaka-rautaka.
 Daru vaka-rautaka na kākana.
 Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
 kākana.
 Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
 kākana me rauta e rua.
 Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
 kākana me rauta e rua na siga.

VIIb.

Cue

na noqu kerekere
 wale gā
 e dodonu
 ni o sa bera ni lako

Sentence

Nanuma.
 Nanuma na noqu kerekere.
 Nanuma wale gā na noqu kerekere.
 E dodonu mo nanuma wale gā na
 noqu kerekere.
 Ni o sa bera ni lako e dodonu
 mo nanuma wale gā na noqu
 kerekere.

VIII. Repetition drill.

E na vanua sara gā au ā raici koya kina.
 E na gauna sara gā e ā kacivi au kina.
 Au a raica sara gā na kalokalo mata i laiai.
 E ā tau sara gā vaka-levu na uca e na bogi.

Voleka sara gā na tini na kaloko qai yaco mai o koya.
 Sa dedē sara gā keirau qai sota tale.
 Au sega sara gā ni qai kunea tale e dua na kena o.
 Au sega sara gā ni kilā na cava na vuna.
 E ā kacivi tamana sara gā o koya.
 E sega sara gā ni dua e kilā na vanua e tiko kina o koya.

IX. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue

Sentence

mai Lautoka
 sara gā

E ā draki vinaka.

e na siga Vakaraubuka
 ni mācawa sā oti

E ā draki vinaka mai Lautoka.

E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai
 Lautoka.

E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai
 Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka.

E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai
 Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka
 ni mācawa sā oti.

IXb.

Cue

Sentence

e dua na sote
 vei au

E ā solia o Jone

E ā solia o Jone e dua na sote.

E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua
 na sote.

e na levu ni nona marau

E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua
 na sote e na levu ni nona
 marau.

sara gā

E ā solia sara gā vei au o Jone
 e dua na sote e na levu ni
 nona marau.

X. Repetition.

Me na lako kece gā mai na gone lalai.

Me ratou cakacaka kece gā ni mataka.

E dodonu mo nanuma e na veigauna kece gā.

Mo kauta kece gā mai na kena o raica.

Mo nī tiko kece gā e kē ni mataka.

Mo nī raici au kece gā e liu.

Na vū ni niu kece gā oqō e nona o koya.

O ira kece gā na gone oqō na luvana.

Dou tovolea kece gā mo dou totolo mai.

E vinaka mo kauta kece gā mai na nomu moto.

XI. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue

e na veisiga
kece gā

e na mācawa sā oti

vaka-levu

Sentence

E ā tau na uca.

E ā tau na uca e na veisiga.

E ā tau na uca e na veisiga
kece gā.

E ā tau na uca e na veisiga
kece gā e na mācawa sā oti.

E ā tau vaka-levu na uca e na
veisiga kece gā e na mācawa
sā oti.

XIb.

Cue

e dodonu

mai

nī

kece gā

e na dua na gauna

Sentence

Lesu.

E dodonu mo lesu.

E dodonu mo lesu mai.

E dodonu mo nī lesu mai.

E dodonu mo nī lesu kece gā mai.

E dodonu mo nī lesu kece gā mai
e na dua na gauna.

XII. Repetition.

E dina gā ni ratou ā rogoca, ia e ratou ā sega ni vaka-bauta.

E dina gā ni'u ā sā tukuna vei rau, ia e rau ā sega ni kauta
mai.

E ā yaco dina gā.

E dina gā ni tamata lailai o koya, sā dua na tamata kana
levu.

Au na lako dina gā ni mataka.

E dina gā ni ā draki cā, e ā rawa vinaka gā na soqo.

Sa levu dina gā na uca e na vanua oqō.

Sa dina gā na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.

E dina gā ni sā qase o koya, kākua ni kila leca vua.

E dina gā ni draki vinaka nikua, e sega gā ni draki
vinaka ni siwa.

XIII. Expansion.

a.

Cue

e na mācawa sã oti
 sã dina gā ni
 ia e ā rawa na cakacaka
 vinaka gā
 neirau

Sentence

E ā levu na uca.
 E ā levu na uca e na mācawa
 sã oti.
 E sã dina gā ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa sã oti.
 E sã dina ga ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa sã oti, ia e ā
 rawa na cakacaka.
 E sã dina ga ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa sã oti, ia e ā
 rawa vinaka gā na cakacaka.
 E sã dina ga ni ā levu na uca e
 na mācawa sã oti, ia e ā
 rawa vinaka gā na neirau
 cakacaka.

XIIIb.

Cue

ni macala
 na cava e manati koya
 ni sega ni bau muria na
 vosa
 nei qase ni vuli

Sentence

Sā sega dina gā.
 Sā sega dina gā ni macala.
 Sā sega dina gā ni macala na
 cava e manati koya.
 Sā sega dina gā ni macala na
 cava e manati koya ni sega ni
 bau muria na vosa.
 Sā sega dina gā ni macala na
 cava e manati koya ni sega ni
 bau muria na vosa nei qase
 ni vuli.

XIV. Repetition¹

a.

E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
 E na lako o koya ni mataka ki Suva.

1. The order of many phrases in Fijian is not fixed, but can vary according to which phrase should be emphasized. The emphasis is produced by shifting the phrase to the beginning of the sentence. Compare this to English, which uses stress emphasis.

In some of the following drills, the different word orders are presented as answers to different questions. Note that for some shifts, particularly that of topic to the beginning of the sentence, the intonation changes. Where possible, these are marked by commas.

O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
 O koya, e na lako ni mataka ki Suva.
 Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki Suva o koya.
 Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XIVb.

E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
 O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.
 E na mācawa sā oti, e a tiko kina mai Suva o Samu.

XIVc.

E na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula na tamana e na yabaki mai oqō.
 Na tamana, e na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula e na yabaki mai oqō.
 E na yabaki mai oqō, e na via la'ki cakacaka kina ki Vatukoula na tamana.

XIVd.

E na tiko e kē o Sala ni bera na bogi.
 O Sala, e na tiko e kē ni bera na bogi.
 Ni bera na bogi, e na tiko e kē o Sala.

XIVE.

E rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē, o rau.
 O rau, rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
 E na vula o Mē, e rau na lesu tale mai kina.

XV. Questions and Answers.

- a. Sentence: E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
1. O cei e na lako ki Suva ni mataka?
 O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
 2. E vei e na lako kina o koya ni mataka?
 E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.

3. Na cava e na cakava o koya ni mataka?
E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
4. E naica e na lako kina o koya ki Suva?
Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XVb. Sentence: E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.

1. O cei e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā o i?
O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.
2. E vei e ā tiko kina o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
3. Na cava e ā cakava o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
4. E naica e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva?
E na mācawa sā oti, e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva.

XVc. Sentence: Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.

1. O cei ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi?
O rau o Viliame kei Jone erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi.
2. E vei erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi?
Mai na uciwai/Mai na uciwai erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi.
3. Na cava erau ā cakava o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi?
Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.
4. E naica erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o Viliame kei Jone?
E na bogi erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o rau o Viliame kei Jone.

XVd. Sentence: Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.

1. O cei ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.
Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.

2. E vei o ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua?
Ki na māketē/Ki na makete au ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua.
3. Na cava o ā cakava nikua?
Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.
4. E naica o ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na māketē?
Nikua au ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na māketē.

XVe. Sentence: Na Buli e na dolava na bōse mai na koro
e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

1. O cei e na dolava na bōse mai na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
Na Buli e na dolava na bōse mai na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō.
2. E vei e na dolava kina na bōse na Buli e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
Mai na koro/Mai na koro e na dolava kina na bōse na
Buli e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.
3. Na cava e na la'ki cakava na Buli ki na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
E na la'ki dolava na Buli na bōse mai na koro e na
siga Vukelulu mai oqō.
4. E naica e na dolava kina na Buli na bōse mai na koro?
E na siga Vukelulu mai oqō e na dolava kina na bōse
mai na koro na Buli.

XVI. Respond with the cue as the first phrase in the sentence.

Cue

Sentence

ni mataka

E na lako ki Suva o koya ni
mataka.

o koya.

Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki
Suva o koya.
O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni
mataka.

E na lako ki Niu Siladi o Jone
e daidai.

o Jone
e daidai

...
...

E ā raica na taciqu na nodra-
tou waqa e nanao.

e nanao
na taciqu

E na tiko mai Nadi o koya ni
bera na tolu na kaloko.

o koya
ni bera na tolu na kaloko

E na solia na qase ni vuli e
dua na veitarogi e na siga
Vakaraubuka.

na qase ni vuli
e na siga vakaraubuka

XVII. Talanoa.

Na masi

Na masi e sega ni vaka-yagataki wale gā e Viti, e kilai tale gā na kena yaga e na veiyatu yanuyanu tale e sō e na wasa Pasifika. Na yacana kilai levu gā na 'tapa'. E dina gā ni caka na masi e na sō gā na tiki i Viti me vakā mai Vatulele kei Lau, ia e vaka-yagataki e na veiyasa i Viti kece gā. E levu sara gā na ka e yaga kina na masi, e vaka-yagataki me i lati ni vale, taunamu ka i ubi tale gā ni i mocemoce. E yaga tale gā na masi e na soqo ni vaka-mau kei na mate. Oqō e vica gā na kena yaga. E raici rawa e kē ni masi sā dua na i yau yaga vaka-levu, sega wale gā e Viti e vakā tale gā kina e na veiyanyanu e na Pasifika me vakā mai Sāmoa kei Toga.

Questions.

1. Na yaca cava e kilai raraba kina na masi?
2. Tukuna mada e dua na tiki Viti e caka kina na masi.
3. Na cava e rua na yaga ni masi o kilā?
4. Na vanua cava soti e vaka-yagataki kina na masi?
5. Na cava e kilai levu kina na masi?
6. Tukuna mada e dua na yanuyanu e na Pasifika e dau caka tale gā kina na masi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| bai | fence |
| bau | adv. preceding verbs to soften the expression |
| dina gā | (1) in spite of, although |
| dola-va | (2) truly, really |
| gū, i | <u>dola</u> 'to open'; trans. <u>dolava</u> |
| | <u>gu</u> 'do with earnestness, to be eager'; <u>i gu</u> 'earnestness, when actually doing it' |
| kalokalo | star |
| kece gā | all, without exception; everyone |
| kerekere | request |
| lalai | plural form of <u>lailai</u> 'small' |
| lati | enclose, intercept from sight; |
| | <u>i lati</u> 'a curtain, screen'; |
| | trans. <u>latia</u> |
| leca | lost, missing, uncertain, |
| | mistakenly |
| mana-ta | <u>mana</u> 'supernatural power'; |
| masi | <u>manata</u> 'affected by, of a disease' |
| | (1) a tree, the paper mulberry |
| | (2) the cloth made from this tree |
| ō | cloud |
| raraba | widely |
| sara gā | (1) very, self-same, exactly, |
| | actually; (2) not even |
| sau-ma | <u>sau</u> 'repay, answer a question'; |
| | trans. <u>sauma</u> |
| soti | a particle modifying a negative |
| tapa | general Polynesian name for the cloth made from the paper mulberry tree |
| taunamu | mosquito net |
| teitei, i | garden |
| tī | tea (Engl.) |
| ubi, i | a cover, cloak; <u>ubi</u> 'cover' |
| vaka-mau | marriage |
| Vatulele | name of an island off the South Coast of Viti Levu |
| veigauna | at all times, always (plural) |
| veitarogi | inquiry, examination |
| veyasa | as in <u>veyasa i Viti</u> 'parts of Fiji'; <u>yasa</u> 'a side, a place' |
| vesu, i | as in <u>i vesu dalo</u> 'a bundle of taro' |
| Vukelulu | Wednesday |
| vuna | reason, cause |
| yalayala | promise |
| yau, i | goods, wealth, riches, possessions |

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka rua ni lēsoni.
(Comparison; possession)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O cei¹ na nona waqa Whose boat is that?
oyā?
- B: Oyā na waqa nei² That's Simon's boat.
Saimone.
- A: E waqa vinaka dina. It's really a good boat.
- B: Ia, e sega gā ni But it's not as fast as the
totolo me vaka na boat of the brothers, John.
nodrau waqa na and Mark.
veitacini o Jone
kei Mārika.

1. Here, cei means 'whose'.
2. Nei is a genitive used with proper bases. Its use corresponds to that of ni. For example,

Na vale ni kuro
Na vale nei Tomasi

As with the other possessives, there are special forms for edible and drinkable objects:

Na dalo kei Pita
Na yagona mei Rusi

The use of the k- forms is extended beyond edibles to refer to qualities of a person or object:

Na kena balebale 'its meaning'
Na kena levu 'its size'
Na i tukutuku kei Sala 'the news of (about) Sala'

For inalienables, that is, the forms that take the suffixed possessives, i is used when the possessor is named:

Na tama i Alipate
Na ulu i Mosese

A: Vaka-cava na nomudou waqa? How about your boat?

B: Na neitou waqa na waqa totolo duadua,³ Our boat is the fastest, but
ia na nodrau waqa the boat of those two brothers
ga na veitacini can carry a lot of passengers.
oya e rawa ni vodo
kina e levu na
tamata.

A: E dina e? Is that right?

B: Lako mai me'u vaka- Come along so that I can show
raitaka vei iko you how fast our boat is.
na kena totolo na
neitou waqa.

A: Sa vinaka. O.K.

II. Repetition.

Na noqu vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
Na nodrau waqa e totolo cake mai na waqa nei Saimone.
Na noqu waqa e levu cake na kena i usana mai na nona waqa.
E balavu cake na taciqa mai vei iko.

Na nomu vale e sega ni levu me vakā na noqu.
Na waqa nei Saimone e sega ni totolo me vakā na nodrau
waqa na veitacini oya.
Na nona waqa e sega ni levu na kena i usana me vakā na noqu.
O iko o sega ni balavu me vakā na taciqa.

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue

Sentence

Na noqu vale e levu cake mai
na nomu vale.

nona

Na nona vale e levu cake mai na
nomu vale.

nodrau
neimami

...

3. Duadua is one way of showing comparison. It means
'most, best'.

neirau,
nodra
nodratou
neitou

IIIb.

Cue

noqu

nodatou
neirau
nomudou
nodaru
neimami
nomudrau
noda
neitou
nomuni

IIIc.

Cue

levu

vinaka
savasavā
cagina
totoka
loma levu

IIId.

Cue

cere

katakata
qiqō
osooso

Sentence

Na nona vale e levu cake mai na
nomu vale.

Na nona vale e levu cake mai na
noqu vale.
...

Sentence

Na noqu waqa e totolo cake mai
na nomu waqa.

Na noqu waqa e levu cake mai na
nomu waqa.
...

Sentence

Na nodrau vale e sega ni levu
me vaka na vale nei Samu.

Na nodrau vale e sega ni cere
me vaka na vale nei Samu.
...

turu
makawa

IIIe.

Cue

kemu-kena
kedra-kequ
kemudrau-keirau
kequ-kemuni
keda-kena
kedatou-kedratou
kemudou-keitou
keimami-kedrau
kemuni-keimami
kedaru-kedratou

IIIIf.

Cue

qase
balavu
kaukauwa
yalo vinaka
mamādua
vinaka
levulevu
totolo
qaseqase
mamāqi

IIIIfg.

Cue

gone
malumalumu
lekaleka

Sentence

Na kena uto e dreu cake mai na
kemu.

Na kemu uto e dreu cake mai na
kena.
...

Sentence

E levu cake o koya mai vei iko.

E qase cake o koya mai vei iko.
...

Sentence

E lailai sobu na tinamu mai vei
tinaqu.

E gone sobu na tinamu mai vei
tinaqu.
...

berabera
cā

IIIh. Variable Slot.

Cue

balavu

nona-neimami

yanuyanu

ika

kana vinaka

kequ-kedra

kākana

levu

koro

yawa

nodrau-nona

i teitei

bulabula

Sentence

Na nomu waqa e totolo cake mai
na nodra waqa.

Na nomu waqa e balavu cake mai
na nodra waqa.

Na nona waqa e balavu cake mai
na neimami waqa.

Na nona yanuyanu e balavu cake
mai na neimami yanuyanu.

Na kena ika e balavu cake mai
na keimami ika.

Na kena ika e kana vinaka cake
mai na keimami ika.

Na kequ ika e kana vinaka cake
mai na kedra ika.

Na kequ kākana e kana vinaka
cake mai kedra kakana.

Na kequ kākana e levu cake mai
na kedra kakana.

Na noqu koro e levu cake mai na
nodra koro.

Na noqu koro e yawa cake mai na
nodra koro.

Na nodrau koro e yawa cake mai
na nona koro.

Na nodrau i teitei e yawa cake
mai na nona i teitei.

Na nodrau i teitei e bulabula
cake mai na nona i teitei.

IV. Repetition.

E levu na nodrau koro ka lailai na nomudrau koro.⁴

E yawa na noqu yanuyanu ka vōleka na nomu yanuyanu.

E savasavā na nomu koro ka duka na nodrau koro.

E cagina vinaka na nomudou vale ka katakata na neitou vale.

E totolo na nodra waqa ka berabera na noda waqa.

4. Juxtaposition of two items is one way of showing comparison between them. A sentence of the type, A is good and B is bad, can be translated, A is better than B.

E kana vinaka na kemuni dalo ka kana cā na keimami dalo.
 E gone yalo mālua na luvemu ka gone yalo kaukauwa na luvena.
 E batabatā na nomuni vanua ka katakata na noqu vanua.

V. Substitution.

Cue

Sentence

vōleka-yawa

E levu na nodratou koro ka
lailai na nomudou koro.

duka-savasavā
 cagina vinaka-katakata
 suasua-māmāca
 osooso-galala
 draki vinaka-draki cā
 batabatā-katakata
 rawarawa-drēdrē
 raba-qiqō
 balavu-lekaleka

E vōleka na nodratou koro ka
 yawa na nomudou koro.

VI. Repetition.

a.

E dua na waqa totolo.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa o Tīmoci.
 E dua na waqa totolo na waqa nei Tīmoci.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nodrau waqa o Tīmoci kei Mārika.

Vib.

E kana vinaka na tavioka.
 E kana vinaka na kena tavioka.
 E kana vinaka na kena tavioka o Samu.
 E kana vinaka na tavioka kei Samu.
 E kana vinaka na kedrau tavioka o Samu kei Jone.

Vic.

E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli.
 E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli.
 E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli o Tomu.
 E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli mei Tomu.
 E gunu vinaka na medrau wai ni moli o Tomu kei Viliame.

Ae waga ni kili se kena macala.
 E sega ni macala na kena dodonu.
 Na waga na kena cā?
 E waga na kena balavu?
 Ae i bulibuli kei Samu e vakū-taki tamana sara gā.

VII. Substitution.

Cue

vale nei Mere
 nodrau vale o Samu kei
 Tīmoci
 nomudrau vale kei Mārika
 neirau vale
 nodratou vale o ratou o
 Jone, Samu, kei Mārika
 vale ni kana
 nodrau waga na cauravou
 nodrau waga na cauravou o
 Samu kei Jone

Sentence

E savasavā na nodrau vale.
 E savasavā na vale nei Mere.
 . . .

VIII.

Cue

na kedratou tavako
 na mena rourou
 na rourou mei Mere
 na tavako kei tinaqū
 na nodrau vale na veitacini
 o Jone kei Samu
 na kena tavako o Mānoa
 na rourou mei tamamu
 na tavako ni tara vale
 na vanua ni teitei nei
 tacina

Sentence

Oqō na tavako kei Mānoa.
 Oqō na kedratou tavako.
 . . .

VIIc. Variable slot.

| | <u>Sentence</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| | Oyā na noqu vanua. |
| ni teitei | Oyā na noqu vanua ni teitei. |
| nona | Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei. |
| o Saimone | Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei o Saimone. |
| nei Saimone | Oyā na vanua ni teitei nei Saimone. |
| vuaka | Oyā na vuaka kei Saimone. |
| mao | Oyā na mao mei Saimone. |
| medrau | Oyā na medrau mao. |
| o Pita kei Tīmoci | Oyā na medrau mao o Pita kei Tīmoci. |
| o taciqu | Oyā na mena mao o taciqu. |
| mei taciqu | Oyā na mao mei taciqu. |
| madrai | Oyā na madrai kei taciqu. |
| vanua | Oyā na vanua nei taciqu. |
| nodratou | Oyā na nodratou vanua. |
| o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu | Oyā na nodratou vanua o ratou o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu. |

VIII. Talanoa.

Ko Viti e wase vaka-tini ka vā. Na i wasewase oqō e yaçana na yasana. E sō na yasana e levu cake mai na sō tale na yasana; me vakātaka na Yasana ko Bā e levu cake mai na Yasana ko Rewa. Na i Liuliu ni Yasana na Roko Tui se Roko. E wasewase vaka-lalāi na yasana; e vaka-tau e na levu ni yasana, ka yaçana na i wasewase oqō na tikina. E liutaka na tikina na Buli. Na kēna vaka-tautauvata e rauta e vā na tikina e na dua na yasana. Na levu ni koro e na dua na tikina e sega ni tautauvata; na Tikina ko Bau e levu cake na koro e tiko kina mai na Tikina ko Wainibuka, e dina gā ni levu cake na i yalayala ni vanua ni Tikina ko Wainibuka mai na Tikina ko Bau. E liutaka na koro na turuga ni koro. E sō na koro e levu cake mai na sō tale

na koro ka duidui na levu ni tamata era dul tiko kina.

Questions.

1. E vica na levu taucoko ni yasana e Viti?
2. Na cava e levu na yasana se na tikina?
3. E lailai sobu na Yasana o Bā mai na Yasana o Rewa?
4. O cei na i Liuliu ni Yasana?
5. Na tikina cava e levu na i williwilli ni koro e tiko kina na Tikina o Bau se na Tikina o Wainibuka?
6. O cei na Buli.
7. E vaka-evei e dau vaka-tau na i williwilli ni tamata e tiko e na dua na tikina mai na levu ni tikina?
8. E i Liuliu ni Tikina na Tūraga ni koro?
9. Na cava e levu duadua na yasana, na tikina se na koro?
10. E rauta e vica na tikina e na dua na yasana?

IX. Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------|--|
| berabera | slow |
| bulabula | healthy |
| bulibuli, i | built, form |
| cake | as a particle after the base, used in comparing: 'more than, greater than' |
| cere | high |
| drēdrē | difficult, hard |
| duidui | different |
| duka | dirty |
| levulevu | stout, fat |
| liuliu, i | a leader, a commander; <u>liu</u> 'precede' |
| loma levu | spacious |
| malumalumu | weak |
| māmāqī | stingy |
| qaseqase | (1) dwarfish, small for one's age (2) old, cunning, deceitful |
| qīqō | narrow |
| raba | (1) wide (2) thick |
| rawarawa | easy |
| Rewa | the name of a province |
| Roko, Roko Tui | administrative head of a province |
| se | whether, or |
| sobu | (1) down, downwards, as v., descend, come down, go ashore from a canoe |
| Tikina | administrative division of a province |
| tautauvata | equal, even, level, similar |
| totoka | pretty, handsome, dashing, pleasant |
| turu | drip, drop (liquids) |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| usana, i | cargo, load |
| uto | breadfruit |
| vaka-lalal | in little bits, plural form of <u>vaka-lallai</u> |
| vakā-taka | resemble, be like |
| vaka-tau | depending on |
| vaka-tautauvata | equally with, by comparison |
| veitacini | (1) siblings (2) children whose fathers are siblings; children whose mothers are siblings |
| vaka-tini ka vā | fourteen times |
| wase | divide; <u>i wasewase</u> 'division' |
| yalo mālua | gentle-hearted; <u>yalo</u> 'spirit', soul'; <u>mālua</u> 'gently, slowly' |

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka tolu ni lēsoni

(Directionals)

I. Dialogue.

- A: O cei e lako tū oyā? Who is going over there?
- B: E vei, o koya e lako Where, the one that's going on
tiko oyā e yasa ni the side of the church?
vale ni lotu?
- A: O koya e liu tiko mai The one that's in front of the
vei rau, sega ni o two, not the one following
koya e muri tiko behind.
mai.
- B: Oi, koya e taura tiko Oh, the one that's carrying the
na i sele. Oyā o knife. That's Aviuta.
Aviuta.
- A: E rairai e sā'iesu He must have come back already
beka mai Lautoka. from Lautoka.

Fijian directionals fall into several different classes:

1. Some directionals operate like bases, in that they occur after directional markers. Note the similarity of patterning in the following:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| E a lako ki <u>Suva</u> | 'He went to Suva.' |
| E a lako ki <u>vei</u> | 'Where did he go?' |
| E a lako ki <u>ra</u> | 'He went down.' |
| E a lako ki <u>cake</u> | 'He went up.' |

2. The members of another class are related to first, second, and third person pronouns, in the sense that they refer to places near each of these persons. Eg. oqō 'by me'; oqori 'by you'. Oqō is similar to kē, but the former can mean close with respect to time, as well as place.

II. Directionals (or locatives) used with markers e,
ki, and mai.

a. Repetition.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Mo biuta tū e kē na nomu | Leave your luggage here. |
| i yāyā. | |
| Tū e kē. | Stand here. |
| E ā yali e kē na noqu kī. | My key was lost here. |
| O cei e tiko e kē? | Who's in here? |
| Lako tani mai e kē. | Go away from here. |

IIb. Substitution.

Cue

Sentence

lako
toso
biuta
solia
tokia

Cici mai i kē.

Lako mai i kē.

IIc. Repetition.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mo biuta tū e keri na | Leave your luggage there. |
| nomu i yāyā. | |
| Tū e keri. | Stand there. |
| E ā yali e keri na noqu | My key was lost there. |
| kī. | |
| O cei e tiko e keri? | Who's in there? |
| Lako tani mai e keri. | Go away from there. |

IIId. Substitution.

Cue

Sentence

lako
toso
biuta
solia
tokia

Cici yani i keri.

Lako yani i keri.

IIE. Repetition.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Mo biuta tū e keyā na | Leave your luggage there. |
| nomu i yāyā. | |

Tū e keyā.
 E ā yali e keya na noqu
 kī.
 O cei e tiko e keyā?
 Lako tani na e keyā.

Stand there.
 My key was lost there.
 Who's in there?
 Go away from there.

II f. Substitution.

Cue

lako
 toso
 biuta
 solia
 tokia

Sentence

Cici yani i keyā.
 Lako yani i keyā.
 . . .

II g. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki loma na
 nomu i yāyā.
 Raica mada e loma ni
 vale.
 Na cava o ā la'ki
 cakava e loma?
 Lako mai loma.
 Wāwā tiko e loma.
 Curu ki loma.

Bring your luggage inside.
 Look for it inside.
 What did you go and do inside?
 Come inside.
 Wait inside.
 Enter.

Kauta mai tuba na nomu
 i yāyā.
 Raica mada e tuba.
 Na cava o ā la'ki cakava
 e tuba?
 Lako mai tuba.
 Wāwā tiko e tuba.

Bring your luggage outside.
 Look for it outside.
 What did you go and do outside?
 Come outside.
 Wait outside.

II h. Question and answer.

Question

E vei na tānoa?
 E vei o tīnamu?
 O lako i vei?
 E ratou moce
 tiko e vei?
 O ā kauta i vei
 na i yāyā?

Cue

loma ni vale
 tuba
 tuba
 loma ni rumu
 loma ni
 kōvate

Answer

E tiko e loma ni vale.
 E tiko e tuba.
 Au lako i tuba.
 E loma ni rumu.
 Au a biuta e loma ni
 kōvate.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Me'u kana e vei? | loma ni vale | Kana e loma ni vale. |
| E vei na gone? | tuba | E tiko e tuba. |
| Me'u lako i vei? | tuba | Lako i tuba. |
| Me'u vaka-saqara e vei? | loma ni vale | Vaka-saqara e loma ni vale. |
| Me'u vaka-saqara e vei? | tuba | Vaka-saqara e tuba. |
| Me'u kauta i vei? | loma ni vale | Kauta mai i loma ni vale. |
| Me'u kauta i -vei? | tuba | Kauta yani i tuba. |

III. Repetition.

Biuta na cina e (na) dela ni tēveli.
 Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) dela ni vale?
 Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) dela ni kōvate.
 Vaka-raica e (na) dela ni cakau.
 Samaka mada na dela ni waqa.

Biuta na cina e (na) ruku ni tēveli.
 Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) ruku ni vale?
 Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) ruku ni kōvate.
 Vaka-raica e (na) ruku ni cakau.
 Samaka mada na ruku ni waqa.

IIIj. Cumulative drill. Cues given by instructor:
motions and picture on blackboard.QuestionAnswer

Sā tiko e vei o koya?

Sā tiko e loma ni vale o koya.
 e kē
 e kerī
 e keā
 e ruku ni vale
 e tuba
 e dela ni vale

Sā cici ki vei o Tōmasi?
 Sā lako mai vei o koya?

IIIk. Repetition.

Kabata mada ki cake e
 dua na niu.

Climb up for a coconut (please).

Laveta mai e cake na
 yavamu.

Lift your foot up.

Dabe e cake.

Sit on top. (Sit down on a chair.)

Vosa mai e cake.

Speak up.

Solia mai ki rā e sō
 na niu oqori.

Pass some of these coconuts down.

Biuta e rā na nomu kato.
Dabe e rā.
Vosa e rā.
Toso mai ki rā.

Place your basket underneath.
Sit down.
Don't speak so loud.
Move down to the bottom.

III. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki liu na nomu
i yāyā.
Kauta mai e liu na nomu
i yāyā.
Dau rai ki liu ni o
draiva.
Dau rai e liu ni bera
ni o draiva.
Me ra lako mai ki liu
na gone.
Me ra lako mai e liu na
gone.

Bring your luggage up to the
front.
Bring your luggage first.

Always look (straight) ahead
when you drive.

Always look first before you
drive.

Let the children come up in
front.

Let the children come over first.

Mo qai kauta mai ki muri
na nomu i yāyā, ni oti
oqori.

Then bring your luggage to the
back after that.

Mo qai kauta mai e muri
na nomu i yāyā, ni oti
oqori.

Then bring your luggage later,
after that.

Cakacaka e liu qai saumi
e muri.

Work first, then pay later.

Dau rai tiko gā e liu,
kakua ni rai ki muri.

Always look forward; never
look back.

Me ra lako mai ki muri
na gone.

Let the children come to the
back.

Me rā qai lako mai e
muri na gone.

Then let the children come over
later.

III. Directionals without preceding particles.

a. Repetition. Review of the personal directionals oqō, oqori, and oyā.

O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?

Whose luggage is this?

Kauta oqō vuā.

Take this to him.

Na cava oqō?

What's this?

Oqō na noqu moto.

This is my spear.

O cei e solia oqō vei iko?

Who gave this to you?

O cei na nona i yāyā
oqori?

Whose luggage is that?

Kauta oqori vuā.

Take this to him.

Na cava oqori?

What's that?

Oqori na nomu moto.

That's your spear.

O cei e solia oqori vei
iko?

Who gave that to you?

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| O cei na nona i yāyā oyā? | Whose luggage is that? |
| Kauta oyā vuā. | Take that to him. |
| Na cava oyā? | What's that? |
| Oyā na nona moto. | That's his spear. |
| O cei e solia oyā vei | Who gave that to him? |
| koya? | |

IIIb. Variable Slot.

CueSentence

tavako
yaqona
oqori
moto
i sele
oqō
oyā

O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?

O cei na kena tavako oqō?
O cei na mena yaqona oqō?
O cei na mena yaqona oqori?
O cei na nona moto oqori?
O cei na nona i sele oqori?
O cei na nona i sele oqō?
O cei na nona i sele oyā?

IIIc. Repetition.

Lako mai vei au.
O cei e ā kauta mai?
Solia gā mai e dua.
O lako mai vei?
Vaka-totolo mai vuā.

Come over to me.
Who brought it over?
Give me one only.
Where do you come from?
Come over quickly to him.

Lako yani vuā.
O cei e ā kauta yani?
Solia gā yani e dua.
O ā lako yani vaka-cava?
Vaka-totolo yani vuā.

Go over to him.
Who brought it over (there)?
Give one only.
How did you come over?
Go over quickly to him.

Lako tani.¹
O cei e ā kauta tani?
Lako tani mai vuā.
Lako tani yani vuā.
Vaka-totolo tani.

Go away.
Who took it away?
Go away from him.
Go away to him.
Go away quickly.

1. Although both yani and tani refer to direction away from the speaker, tani is less specific as to place.

IIId. Cumulative drills.²

1. Simple Substitution.

Cue

keyā
cake
vei
liu
tuba
muri

Sentence

E tiko mai Su o koya.

E tiko mai keyā o koya.

E tiko mai cake o koya.

...

Lako ki tuba.

loma
keyā
delana
keri
cake

Lako ki loma.

Lako ki keyā.

...

2. Expansion.

Cue

mai
tani
vaka-totolo
keyā
sara

ki kē

mo

Sentence

Lako.

Lako mai.

Lako tani mai.

Lako tani mai vaka-totolo.

Lako tani mai keyā vaka-totolo.

Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-
totolo.

Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-
totolo ki kē.

Mo lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-
totolo ki kē.

1. Some words appear in the following drills, that have not occurred in the preceding exercises. They refer to directions, but are less like particles and more like lexical items. The list is open-ended and includes the Fijian terms for 'left', 'right', compass directions, etc. The student may elicit such new vocabulary as needed.

oqori
vei Samu
yani
e dua

na kā

loma ni
e na dela ni tēveli

na tavako

kevakā ko

kauta mai

vei au

Cicivaka.

Cicivaka oqori.

Cicivaka oqori vei Samu.

Cicivaka yani oqori vei Samu.

Cicivaka yani e dua oqori vei Samu.

Cicivaka yani e dua na kā oqori vei Samu.

Raica e vale.

Raica e loma ni vale.

Raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli.

Raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli na tavako.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako,

kauta mai.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako,

kauta mai vei au.

3. Variable Slot.

a.

Cue

ki rā
cicivaka
ki wai
ki kē
na moto
keyā
yani
oqō
vei rau
na pāquete tavako

Sentence

Kauta mai e dua oqori ki tuba.

Kauta mai e dua oqori ki rā.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki rā.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki wai.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki kē.

Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki kē.

Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqori ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqō ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqō vei rau.

Cicivaka yani na pāquete tavako

oqō vei rau.

3b.

Cue

dela ni tēveli
i lavo
biuta
mai
kena vō
kē
solia
ki liu
moto
yani

Sentence

Vaka-raica mada yani e loma ni
vale na kī.

Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na kī.

Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na i lavo.

Biuta mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na i lavo.

Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli
na i lavo.

Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli
na kena vō.

Biuta mada mai e kē na kena vō.

Solia mada mai e kē na-kena vō.

Solia mada mai ki liu na kena vō.

Solia mada mai ki liu na moto.

Solia mada yani ki liu na moto.

3c.

Cue

dela
kōvate
kaloko
loma
vale
kato
maroroya
tabua
boto
vunia

Sentence

Biuta na cina e na ruku ni tēveli.

Biuta na cina e na dela ni tēveli.

Biuta na cina e na dela ni kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na dela ni
kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni
kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni vale.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni kato.

Maroroya na kaloko e na loma ni
kato.

Maroroya na tabua e na loma ni
kato.

Maroroya na tabua e na boto ni
kato.

Vunia na tabua e na boto ni kato.

IV. Questions.

Question

Me'u biuta e vei e loma
na nomu i yāyā?

CueResponse

Mo biuta e loma na noqu
i yāyā.

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---|
| E wāraki au tiko e vei o koya? | e tuba | E wāraki iko tiko e tuba. |
| E vei na noqu i yāyā? | 'oyā | 'Oyā na nomu i yāyā. |
| E vei na noqu mata iloilo? | oqō | Oqō na nomu mata iloilo. |
| Me'u tū e vei? | e liu | Mo tū e liu. |
| Na ika cava o vinakata? | oqori | Na ika oqori au vinakata. |
| Me'u biuta e vei? | e kē | Mo biuta e kē. |
| Na yasana cava me'u tukuna vuā me qara kina? | i liu | Tukuna vuā me qara i liu. |
| O ā biuta e vei na cina? | e ruku ni tēveli | Au ā biuta na cina e ruku ni tēveli. |
| E dabe tiko e vei o koya? | e muri | E dabe tiko e muri o koya. |
| Me'u lako i vei? | mai vei au | Lako mai vei au. |
| O ā biuta e vei na noqu kī? | e na dela ni vata | Au ā biuta na nomu kī e na dela ni vata. |
| E vei na noqu i viu? | oqō | Oqō na nomu i viu. |
| Me'u kauta kī vei na kā oqō? | kī cake | Kauta kī cake na kā oqori. |
| Me'u dabe e vei? | e rā | Dabe e rā. |

V. Talanoa.

Na kacivi ni vonu

Rauta e lima sagavulu vaka-caca na māile ki na ceva kei Suva, e ciri koto kina na yanuyanu ko Kadavu. E na yanuyanu oqo e tiko kina na koro ko Namuana. Na koro ko Namuana e toka vōleka sara e bati ni wai. E raku ni koro oqō, e toka kina e dua na delana. Ni da tū e delana, e rawa ni da rai vakā ki na vualiku se ki na ceva.

E na delana gona oqō, rauta e dua na drau lima sagavulu ki na rua na drau na fiti mai dela ni wai, e ra dau kaciva kina na vonu o ira na marama ni Namuana. Ni ra sā dau soqo e delana oqō o ira na marama, era sā qai mai vucu koto yani. Ni da rai tū, era sā qai vude yadudua cake mai ki dela ni wai na vonu.

Na kacivi vaka-oqō ni vonu e dau caka tale gā e na koro ko Nacamakī e na yanuyanu ko Koro. Na yanuyanu ko Koro e koto ki na tokalau kei Viti Levu e na yatu Lomaliviti.

Questions.

1. Cavuta e dua na yanuyanu e dau kacivi kina na vonu.
2. E tiko e vei na yanuyanu ko Kadavu?
3. E tiko e vei na koro ko Nacamakī?
4. O cei e dau kaciva na vonu e na koro ko Namuana?
5. E vica na māile na yawa kei Kadavu mai Suva?
6. Na yatu yanuyanu cava e wili kina o Koro?

VI. Vocabulary.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| batl | sharp edge, boarder; <u>batl ni wai</u> 'river bank or the sea coast' |
| cake | upwards, from above |
| cici-vaka | <u>cici</u> 'run'; trans. <u>cicivaka</u> 'run to or for' |
| cina-va | <u>cina</u> 'lamp or torch'; <u>cinava</u> 'find something with a torch' |
| daku | back of a person, or thing |
| dela | above, top or surface of anything |
| draiva | drive, driver (Engl.) |
| iloilo, i | glass, mirror; <u>bilo iloilo</u> 'drinking glass'; <u>mata iloilo</u> 'spectacles' |
| kato | basket, box, trunk, suitcase |
| keri | there (by the hearer) |
| kevakā | if |
| kī | key (Engl.) |
| Kadavu | island south of Viti Levu |
| kōvate | cupboard (Engl.) |
| maroroya | take care of, keep |
| Nacamaki | village name |
| Namuana | village name |
| ruku | space under a thing; it is used only with prepositions |
| rumu | room (Engl.) |
| tabua | the whale's tooth |
| tani | different of a place; elsewhere |
| tēveli | table (Engl.) |
| tokalau | east |
| toso | move; trans. <u>tosoya</u> 'move an object'; <u>tosova</u> 'move close to' |
| tū | as an auxiliary verb, <u>tū</u> implies standing in a place, being in the given condition |
| vaka-saqara | cook |
| vale ni lotu | church |
| vāta | shelf, loft, platform |
| viu, i | umbrella |
| vō | left over |
| vonu | turtle |
| vualiku | north |
| vucu | chant |
| vude | come to the water's surface |
| vuni-a | <u>vuni</u> 'hide, conceal'; trans. <u>vunia, vunitaka</u> one at a time |
| yādudua | |

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vā ni lēsoni

(Questions--review)

I. Cava

Repetition.

Na cava vū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
 Na cava o dau cakava e nā veisiga Tabu?
 Na yanuyanū cava e tiko kina o Suva?
 Na gunu cava na memū gunu vinaka dua^{dua}?
 Na mataqali yaloyalo cava o vinakata?
 Na gauna cava e na tekivu kina na vuli?
 Vaka-cava o kilai koya vinaka?
 O kilā vaka-cava ni'u tiko e kē?

Ib. Substitution.

Cue

kana
 rai
 rawa
 voli
 gunu
 soli
 wili
 vola
 vā-kau
 rogo

SentenceNa cava o ā cakava?

Na cava o ā kania?
 Na cava o ā raica?

...

Na gauna cava o dau yadra kina?

Na gauna cava o dau lako kina
 ki moce?

Na gauna cava o dau katalau kina?

...

lako kina ki moce

katalau kina

lako kina ki vuli

vaka-sigalevu kina

lesu mai kina ki vale

vaka-yakavi kina

vuli lēsoni kina

teitei kina

lako kina ki na māketē

lako kina ki cakacaka

II. Vei, vaka-evei

a. Repetition.

E/ vei beka na vale ni wai ni mate?
 E/ tiko e vei na nomu vale?
 E sa tiko e vei na tacimu?
 O sā cakacaka tiko e vei nikua?
 E kai vei o koya?
 O ā kunea mai vei na kaloko oqori?
 E vaka-evei na levu kei Suva?
 E vaka-evei na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?

IIb. Substitution.

CueSentence

positōvesi
 i rōrō ni waqavuka
 baqe
 otela
 wavu
 sitēseni ni ovisa
 vale ni volavola ni-
 Kaunisela ni Merika
 vale ni kakaburaki
 vale ni yaloyalo

E vei na māketete?

E vei na positōvesi?
 E vei na i rōrō ni waqavuka?

E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu sā
tiko voli e Suva?

vuka mai Suva ki Nadi

E vaka-evei na dedē ni vuka mai
 Suva ki Nadi?

nomu tiko e kē

E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu
 tiko e ke?

nomu cakacaka e na Matanitu
 nomu gade
 vulā i ucauca
 nona tauvi mate
 cakacaka oqō
 nomu tarā na vale
 soko ki Labasa
 nomu na tiko mai kerī

I1c. Variable slot.

CueSentence

totolo

E vaka-evei na i tovo ni soko
mai Viti ki Hawaii?

Suva

E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko
mai Viti ki Hawaii.

vuka

E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko
mai Suva ki Hawaii?

vaka-cava

E vaka-evei na totolo ni vuka
mai Suva ki Hawaii?

Honolulu

E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka
mai Suva ki Hawaii?

dedē

E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka
mai Suva ki Honolulu?

kē

E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka
mai Suva ki Honolulu?

lako

E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka
mai kē ki Honolulu?

o kilā

E vaka-cava na dedē ni lako
mai kē ki Honolulu?

keyā

O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē
ki Honolulu?O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē
ki keyā?III. Vica

a. Repetition.

E vica na vosa o kilā?

E vica na tītobu ni uciwai oqō?

O sā yabaki vica?

E vica e rawa ni lako ni mataka?

E lewe vica vei kemuni e rawa ni vukei au?

Sā vica beka na kaloko?

Na i kā vica ni siga nikua?

E vica na levu ni yanuyanu taucoko mai Viti?

IIIb. Substitution.

CueSentence

nomu yabaki

E vica na kemu balavu?

i sau ni i tui ika oqō?

E vica na nomu yabaki?

tītobu ni uciwai oqō?

E vica na i sau ni i tui ika oqō?

i vodovodo ni basi ki Suva

lewe ni koro oqō?
 dedē ni vuka ki Labasa
 mai Nadi
 dedē ni soko mai Suva
 ki Lautoka
 dedē ni nomu tiko e kō
 kena yawa mai Nadi ki
 Okaladi
 balavu ni nomu boto

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

| | |
|-----------|--|
| | E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia vei iko? |
| mai vuā | E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia mai vuā? |
| taura | E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā? |
| na ika | E vica na ika e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā? |
| mo | E vica na ika e dodonu mo taura mai vuā? |
| rawa | E vica na ika e rawa mo taura mai vuā? |
| ni o | E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vuā? |
| vei ratou | E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vei ratou? |
| volia | E vica na ika e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou? |
| na dalo | E vica na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou? |
| levu | E levu na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou? |

IV. Cei

a. Repetition.

Na vale nei cei oqō?
 Na gunu mei cei oqō?
 Na jāina kei cei?
 O cei e gone duadua vei kemudou?
 O rogoca vei cei na i tukutuku oqō?
 O cei sā vaka-dōnuya na nomu lako?
 O cei beka e kilā na vale nei Jone?
 O cei soti e na qito ni mataka?

IVb. Substitution.

Cue

gunu
jāina
yaqona
luvena
waqa
dalo
koli
tavioka
tamana
wai ni moli
tavioka

Sentence

O cei na nona vale oqō?
O cei na mena gunu oqō?
O cei na kena jāina oqō?
...

kauta mai oqō ki kē
vaka-vulici iko e na
vosa Vaka-viti
talai iko ki na sītoa
solia vei iko na kā oqō
mai raici iko
tarogi iko
vā-kauta mai vei iko
vaka-raitaka vei iko
lesu mai Suva nikua
lako ki Suva nikua

O cei e ā tarā na nomu vale?

O cei e ā kauta mai oqō ki kē?
O cei e ā vaka-vulici iko e na
vosa Vaka-viti?
...

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue

oqori
i vola
oyā
kina
e vei
oqō

Sentence

O cei me'u kauta vua na i
oloolo oqō?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i
oloolo oqori?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola
oqori?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola
oyā?
O cei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oyā?
E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oyā?
E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oqō?

biuta

kato

ki vei

E vei me'u biuta kina na i vola
oqō?E vei me'u biuta kina na kato
oqō?Ki vei me'u biuta kina na kato
oqō?V. Naica

a. Repetition.

E naica o lako kina?

E naica na nomu siga ni sucu?

E naica o ā raici koya kina?

E naica na i ka ono ni siga?

E naica datou na lako kina ki siwa?

E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina?

E naica o na tiko kina mai Suva?

E naica sa na oti kina na nomu cakacaka?

Vb. Substitution.

Cue

caka kina na bose
oti kina na nomu gādē
dola kina na nomu vale ni
volavola vou
yaco mai kina na waqa
tara oti kina na vale
caka kina na nomu vaka-
mau
tēkivu kina na vula i
ucauca
vuka kina ki Niu Siladi
o Samu
caka kina na veidigidigi
dola kina na bose

SentenceE naica e na tēkivu kina na vuli?

E naica e na caka kina na bose?

E naica e na oti kina na nomu gādē?

Vc. Variable slot.

Cue

vale

SentenceE naica e sā dodonu me oti kina
na waqa oqo?E naica e sā dodonu me oti kina
na vale oqō?

| | |
|------------------|--|
| rawa | E naica e sã rawa me oti kina na vale oqō? |
| ni na | E naica e sã rawa ni na oti kina na vale oqō? |
| oya | E naica e sã rawa ni na oti kina na vale oyā? |
| vaka-yagataki | E naica e sã rawa ni na vaka- yagataki kina na vale oyā? |
| vale ni volavola | E naica e sã rawa ni na vaka- yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oyā? |
| e na siga cava | E na siga cava e sã rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oyā? |
| vou | E na siga cava e sã rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola vou? |
| dola | E na siga cava e sã rawa ni na dola kina na vale ni volavola vou? |
| tukuni | E na siga cava e sã tukuni ni na dola kina na vale ni vola- vola vou? |

VI. Question intonation.

The following are given first with statement intonation:

a.

E sega ni rauta oqori.
O sã sega ni lako.
O bula vinaka.
E rawa ni o vaka-totolo mai.
E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
E tiko e ke o Tīmoci.
O kilai koya.
O sã lesu mai.
E rawa ni 'u vodo yani.
E levu na uca mai Nadi.

Vib. With question intonation.

Vic. Given the sentence with the statement intonation,
produce it with a question intonation.

Questions and Answers

a. Answer the question, using the cue

| Questions | Cues |
|---|---|
| E vaka-i-cili tiko e vei na nomu vūlagi? | ōtela oqori |
| E vica e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō? | e ruasagavulu kā tolu |
| E naica au na raici iko tale kina? | e na bogirua |
| Na gauna cava e na oti kina na vula i ucauca? | e na vula o Māti |
| E vei o ni dau siwa kina? | e na uciwai oqo |
| E vaka-evei na levu ni tamata e tiko e Suva? | limasagavulu na udolu |
| E vica beka na i sau ni dalo oqō? | lima na silini dua na i vesu luvequ |
| O cei drau ā lako vata ki Suva? | tini ka ciwa ni Okotova |
| E naica drau na lesu kina mai Suva? | na tavioka |
| Na cava o vinakata vaka-levu, na dalo se na tavioka? | na sitoā oyā |
| E vei beka au rawa ni voli tavako kina? | ruasagavulu ni koro |
| E vica e rawa ni o kauta mai? Na boto nei cei e vaka-yagataka tiko o Viliame? | vitu na siga mai nikua |
| E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina? | ka ciwa ni Okosita |
| E na siga cava o ā yaco mai kina ki Nadi? | Lautoka |
| O ā volia mai vei na nomu sote? | ono na vula |
| E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu vulica na voqa vaka-viti? | veimāmā ni tolu |
| E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina? | bogirua |
| E naica drau a yaco mai kina ki Nadi? | |

Answers

E vaka-i-cili tiko na noqu vūlagi e na ōtela oqori.
E ruasagavulu kā tolu e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō.
O na raici au tale e na bogirua.
E na oti na vula i ucauca e na vula o Māti.
.

VIIb. Form possible questions for the following answers.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Au dau lako ki moco e na tini na kaloko. | Na gapua cava o dau moco kina? |
| 2. Au kilā e tolu na mataqali vosa. | E vica na mataqali vosa o kilā? |
| 3. Au a yaco mai e na siga Vukelulu ni mācawa sa oti. | ... |
| 4. E rauta e tini ka ono na maile mai Nadi ki Lautoka. | |
| 5. E tiko e bati ni uciwai na noqu vale. | |
| 6. E kai Ositerelia o koya. | |
| 7. Sā lima na yabaki na dede ni noqu tiko e Suva. | |
| 8. E soko vaka-dua na waqa e na vei-mācawa mai Viti ki Hawaii | |
| 9. E lima na silini dua na i vesu dalo. | |
| 10. E walu na silini sisiveni na i vodo-vodo ni basi ki Suva. | |
| 11. E lewe tini e rawa ni lako ni mataka. | |
| 12. Nikua na i ka tini ka vā ni Tiseba. | |
| 13. Oqori na jāina kei Timoci. | |
| 14. O Samu na i liuliu ni tabana oqo. | |
| 15. E levu cake o Lautoka mai vei Nausori. | |
| 16. Keirau ā lako vata kei luvequ ki Suva. | |
| 17. Au ā solia vei turaga ni koro na nomu i sele. | |
| 18. Au na lako e na mācawa mai oqo. | |
| 19. Daru na mai sota tale e na vula ka tū mai e kē. | |
| 20. Na noqu siga ni sucu na i ka lima ni Jiune. | |

21. Au ā yaco mai e na
sigā Mōnite ni
mācawa sū oti.
22. Oyā o Viliame.

XIIa. Translate into English.

1. Na cava na yū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
2. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina ko Suva?
3. Evei beka na nona vale?
4. E kai vei o koya?
5. O sā yabaki vica?
6. Sā vica beka na kaloko?
7. E naica sā na oti kina na nomu cakaçaka?
8. E naica e na yaco mai kina na waqa?
9. E ā tauvi mate vaka-cava o koya?
10. E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu na tiko e kē?

b. Translate into Fijian.

1. What is the English word for vale?
2. What's that?
3. Where can I buy some cigarettes?
4. Where have you been?
5. How much is this string of fish?
6. How many kids do you have?
7. When will you return?
8. When is your birthday?
9. How did he go?
10. How shall I cook your fish?

XIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|------------|--|
| baqe | bank (Engl.) |
| basi | bus (Engl.) |
| bogirua | two nights before |
| Jiune | June (Engl.) |
| kakaburaki | as in vale ni kakaburaki 'broad-casting house' |
| Kaunisela | Consul (Engl.) |
| Matanitū | government |
| Okaladi | Auckland |
| Okosita | August (Engl.) |
| Okotova | October |
| oloolo, i | a parcel, a wrapping |
| Ositerelia | Australia |
| ōtela | hotel (Engl.) |
| ovisa | officer, policeman (Engl.) |
| rōrō, i | (1) roost, perch (2) a landing ground |
| Siga Tabu | Sunday |
| silini | shilling (Engl.) |
| sisiveni | sixpence (Engl.) |
| sitēseni | station (Engl.) |
| taba | branch |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| tītobu | deep (of water), profound (of thought) |
| tovo, i | custom, manner, habit, disposition, quality, character |
| tui, i | string of |
| tukutuku, i | report, news, message |
| vaka-dōnuya | approve |
| vaka-i-cili | accommodated |
| vaka-vulica | teach a person something |
| vale ni volavola | office |
| veidigidigi | election, ballot |
| vodovodo, i | fare for traveling |
| vuka-ca | <u>vuka</u> 'to fly'; trans. <u>vukaca</u> 'fly over' |
| vūlagi | visitor |
| waqavuka | airplane |
| wavu | wharf, bridge (Engl.) |

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka lina ni lūsoni

(Tū, tiko; pronouns and agreement in number; directionals.)

I. Dialogue

- A: Na cava o sã cakava tiko?¹ What are you doing?
- B: Sega, ou tū gā e vale. Nothing. I'm just at home.
- A: O se nanuma tiko na nodatou veinaki? Do you still remember what we agreed to do?
- B: Io. E datou na lako e na vica na kaloko? Yes. What time are we leaving?
- A: O iko, o Timoci vata kei au, datou na biuta e kē e na ciwa. You, Timoci, and I will leave here at nine.
- B: Vaka-cava o Saimone? What about Saimone?
- A: O koya e sa tū mai Rā, e dodonu me na lako cake mai nikua. He's still in Ra, but he should be coming back today.
- B: E datou na lako e wai se e vanua? Are we going by sea or by land?
- A: O kedatou na liu e datou na muri e vanua. E cā na soko oqō ni liwa tiko na vualiku. Three of us who are going first will go by land. It's not very good to sail, since the north wind is blowing.
- B: Sā vinaka. All right.

1. When tiko occurs after a verbal base, it operates like a function word. Here, it is a progressive. As a base, it means 'stay, reside'. Tu as a base means 'stand'. The distinction between tiko and tū is not clear-cut, but the former is usually more explicit as to location.

II. Repetition.

a. Tū and tiko at a base.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Tū mada. | Stand. (now, for the time being, once) |
| Tiko mada. | Stay. (excuse me, see you later) |
| Tū e kē. | Stand here. |
| Tiko e kē. | Stay here. |
| Tū vaka-dua kua ni yavala. | Stop, don't move. |
| Tiko vaka-dua, kua ni veilakoyaki. | Stay here, don't go about. |
| O tū e vei mai Honolulu? | Whereabouts in Honolulu are you? |
| O tiko e vei mai Honolulu? | Where are you in Honolulu? |
| | (more exactly) at what place? |
| Tū vaka-tagane. | Stand up like a man. |
| Tiko vaka-tagane. | Said when all the women in the family are out and the men have to substitute to do the duties. |

IIb. Tū and tiko after the base.

| | |
|--|--|
| E lako tū ki Lautoka o koya. | He went to Lautoka (but hasn't returned). |
| E na lako tiko ki Lautoka o koya. | He will be going to Lautoka. |
| Au na lako tale tū gā o au. | I'll be going along too (just to accompany the group with no assignment to do). |
| Au na lako tale tiko gā o au. | I'll be going along (to help with the mission of the trip). |
| Au na solia tū vei iko na noqu waqa. | I'll give you my boat (to look after). |
| Au na solia tiko vei iko na noqu waqa. | I'll be giving you my boat (to look after). |
| Na cava o a cakava tū e nanoa? | What did you do yesterday? (Asked with doubt that he was really doing anything.) |
| Na cava o a cakava tiko e nanoa? | What were you doing yesterday? (Definitely asking what he was doing.) |

Sa ua levu tū.
Sa ua levu tiko.

It is high tide.
The tide is rising.

E sega tū vei au na i
lavo.

I don't have any money.

E sega tiko vei au na
i lavo.

I don't have any money at the
moment.

Na cava o vaka-raica tū
oqori.

What are you staring at?

Na cava o vaka-raica tiko
oqori.

What are you looking at?

III. Substitution. Change the pronoun as the subject changes.

a.

Cue

Sentence

Na gone oqō, e a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

e lewe rua na gone oqō

E lewe rua na gone oqō, e rau
a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

e lewe tini na gone oqō

E lewe tini na gone oqō, era a
tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

e lewe tolu na gone oyā

E lewe tolu na gone oyā, eratou
a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

o iko vata kei au

O kedarū, edaru a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

o iko vata kei tacimu

O kemudrau kei tacimu, edrau a
tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

o Samu, o Jone kei Tīmoci

O ratou o Samu, o Jone kei
Tīmoci, eratou a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

IIIb.

Cue

Sentence

Au na lako tale tiko gā o au.

kei Sala

O keirau kei Sala, e keirau na
lako tale tiko gā.

kei iko

O kedatou kei Sala, e datou na
lako tale tiko gā.

o iko kei Sala

O kemudrau kei Sala, e drau na
lako tale tiko gā.

o/Sala kei Mere

vata kei au

o ira na lewe ni koro

O rau o Sala kei Mere, erau na lako tale tiko gā.

O keitou vata kei rau o Sala kei Mere, e keitou na lako tale tiko gā.

O ira na lewe ni koro, era na lako tale tiko gā.

IIIc. Respond with the proper pronouns.

Cue

Sentence

o au -- vei koya
vata kei iko --- vei
koya
o kemudou --- vei koya

vata kei rau o Tomu kei
Saimone --- vei koya
o Samu kei Timoci ---
vei au
vata kei Villame ---
vei au

vata kei au --- vei
iko

---na solia tū vei -- na -- waqa.

Au na solia tū vei koya na noqu waqa.
Ederu na solia tū vei koya na nodaru
waqa.

O dou na solia tū vei koya na nomudou
waqa.

Oni na solia tū vei koya na nomuni
waqa.

Erau na solia tū vei au na nodrau
waqa o Samu kei Timoci.

Eratou na solia tū vei au na nodratou
waqa o ratou o Samu, o Timoci kei
Villame.

E keitou (or, e keimami) na solia tū
vei iko na neitou (or, neimami)
waqa.

IV. Repetition: cake and sobu.

Kauta sobu mai ki wai.
Kauta sobu mai e wai.
Vā-kauta sobu mai ki
waqa.

Vā-kauta sobu mai e waqa.
Lako sobu mai ki bāravi.
Lako sobu mai e bāravi.

Kauta cake mai ki na
uciwai.

Kauta cake mai e
uciwai.

Vā-kauta cake ki waqa.
Vā-kauta cake e waqa.
Lako cake mai ki Bāravi.
Lako cake mai e bāravi.

Bring it down to the water.
Bring it over by sea or by boat.
Send it down to the boat.

Send it over by boat.
Come down to the coast.
Come down by the coast.

Bring it up to the river.

Bring it up the river.

Send it up to the boat.
Send it up by boat.
Come up to Bāravi (place name).
Come up by coast.

V. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

Ni o lesu mai e na yakavi kauta
cake mai na noqu sote.

sigalevu

ke

sote

i vāvā

drau

ni mataka

lako

Ni o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
cake mai na noqu sote.

Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
cake mai na noqu sote.

Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
sobu mai na noqu sote.

Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

Ke drau lesu mai e na sigalevu
kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

Ke drau lesu mai ni mataka kauta
sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

Ke drau lako mai ni mataka kauta
sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

VI. Repetition wai and vanua.

a. wai

E lako ki wai o koya.

Lako ki wai.

Lako mai ki wai.

Lako e wai.

Na nona koro e tiko e wai.

He is out fishing.

Go into the water.

Come into the water.

Go by water or sea.

His village is by the sea.

b. vanua

E lako i vanua o koya.

Lako ki vanua.

Lako mai ki vanua.

Lako e vanua.

Na nona koro e tiko e
vanua.

He is gone inland.

Go ashore. Get out of the water.

Come to the shore. Come out of
the water.

Go by land.

His village is inland.

VII. Variable slot.

One

Sentence

E na rawarawa kevaka o drau
muri e wai.

totolo

E na totolo kevaka o drau muri
e wai.

soko

E na totolo kevaka o drau soko
e wai.

dou

E na totolo kevaka o dou soko
e wai.

ni

E na totolo ni o dou soko e wai.

lako

E na totolo ni o dou lako e wai.

vinaka
vanua
ke
drēdrē
taubale

E na vinaka ni o dou lako e wai.
E na vinaka ni o dou lako e vanua.
E na vinaka ke o dou lako e vanua.
E na drēdrē ke o dou lako e vanua.
E na drēdrē ke o dou taubale e
vanua.

VIII. Repetition. I matau, i mawī

| | |
|--|---|
| Draiva e na yasana i matau. | Drive on the right hand side. |
| E vei na yasana i matau? | Where is the right hand side? |
| Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i matau. | His house is on the right. |
| Ni sa sivi na wavu gole e na yasana i matau. | When you pass the bridge turn to the right. |
| E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i matau? | How was your right hand hurt? |

| | |
|---|--|
| Draiva e na yasana i mawī. | Drive on the left hand side. |
| E vei na yasana i mawī? | Where is the left hand side? |
| Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i mawī. | His house is on the left. |
| Ni sa sivi na wavu gole i na i mawī. | When you pass the bridge turn to the left. |
| E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i mawī? | How was your left hand hurt? |

IX. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

| | |
|--------|---|
| | Ni o sivia na wavu gole ki na i matau. |
| donuya | Ni o donuya na wavu gole ki na i matau. |
| koro | Ni o donuya na koro gole ki na i matau. |
| lako | Ni o donuya na koro lako ki na i matau. |
| i mawī | Ni donuya na koro lako ki na i mawī. |
| yacova | Ni o yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī. |
| drau | Ni drau yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī. |
| e | Ni drau yacova na koro lako e na i mawī. |
| muri | Ni drau yacova na koro muri e na i mawī. |

uciwai

kosova

Ni drau yacova na uciwai muri
e na i mawī.

Ni drau kosova na uciwai muri
e na i mawī.

X. Repetition. Vualiku, ceva, tokalau, and rā

a.

O Rotuma e koto e na
vualiku kei Vanua
Levu.

Mo rai ki na vualiku.

E dau cagi katakata na
cagi vualiku.

Datou waraka me liwa na
vualiku tou qai lako.

E gauna vinaka ni siwa ke
liwa na vualiku.

Rotuma lies to the north of
Vanua Levu.

Look toward the north.

The wind that blows from the
north is usually hot.

Let's wait till the north wind
blows then we go.

It is a good time for fishing
if the north wind blows.

Xb.

O Vanua Levu e koto e na
ceva kei Rotuma.

Mo rai ki na ceva.

E dau cagi batabatā na
cagi e liwa mai na
ceva.

Datou waraka me liwa na
mata ni cagi na ceva
tou qai lako.

E gauna vinaka ni siwa
ke liwa na ceva.

Vanua Levu lies to the south of
Rotuma.

Look toward the south.

The wind that blows from the
south is usually cold.

Let's wait till the south wind
blows then we go.

It is a good time for fishing
if the south wind blows.

Xc.

E cabe na mata ni siga
mai na tokalau.

Era tukuna na qase ni
cagi bulabula na cagi
tokalau.

Ki na tokalau kei Viti e
koto kina na yanuyan
ko Toga.

Waraka me liwa na cagi
tokalau tou qai soko.

Vā-golea na waqa me
donuya na mata ni
cagi na tokalau.

The sun rises from the east.

The old people say that the
east wind is a healthy wind.

To the east of Fiji lies the
island of Tonga.

Wait till the east wind blows
then we sail.

Steer the boat toward the east.

Xd.

E dromu na mata ni siga
ki na rā.

Era tukuna na qase ni
cagi ni tauvi mate na
cagi i rā.

Ki na rā kei Viti e
ciri koto kina na yanu-
yanu ke Niu Kaletōnia.

Waraka me liwa na cagi i
rā tou gai lako.

Vā-golea na waqa me
donuya na mata ni cagi
i rā.

The sun sets to the west.

The old people say that the
westerly wind brings sickness.

To the west of Fiji is situated
the island of New Caledonia.

Wait till the westerlies
blows then we go.
Steer the boat toward the west.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue

cake

ceva

vā-golea

boto

yani

vaka-dodonutaka

cagi i rā

sobu

vualiku

tiko

Sentence

Sokotaka vakadodonu na waqa ki
na tokalau.

Sokotaka cake na waqa ki na
tokalau.

Sokotaka ceva na waqa ki na ceva.

Vā-golea cake na waqa ki na ceva.

Vā-golea cake na boto ki na ceva.

Vā-golea yani na boto ki na ceva.

Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto ki
na ceva.

Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto
ki na cagi i rā.

Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki
na cagi i rā.

Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki
na vualiku.

Vaka-dodonutaka tiko na boto ki
na vualiku.

XII. Questions.

Question

Me'u kelea e vei na
waqa?

Me datou lako i vei?

E tiko e vei na nona
koro?

O lako i vei oqori?

Me'u muri e vei?

Cue

e cake e
keyā

sobu

e wai

i vanua

na i

mātau

Response

Kelea toka e cake e keyā
na waqa.

Datou lako sobu.

E tiko e wai na nona koro.

Au lako i vanua.

Muri e na i matau.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| E tiko e vei na nona vale? | na i mawī | E tiko e na i mawī na nona vale. |
| Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō? | vualiku | E liwa tiko oqō na vualiku. |
| Me'u vā-golea i vei na waqa? | tokalau | Vā-golea na waqa i na tokalau. |
| E tiko e vei o Nadi? | rā kei Viti Levu | O Nadi e tiko e na rā kei Viti Levu. |
| Na cagi cava e dau cagi batabatā? | ceva | Na ceva e dau cagi batabatā. |
| Me'u lako i vei? | cake | Lako cake mai. |
| Me'u biuta e vei? | sobu | Biuta sobu mai. |
| E vei na kī? | cake | Na kī e tiko e cake. |
| Me'u dabe e vei? | rā | Dabe e rā. |
| Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō? | cagi i rā | Na cagi i rā e liwa tiko oqō. |

XIII. Talanoa.

Na lawa me baleta na qoli.

Me yacova mai na yabaki 1961, e ā sega tū ni dau vaka-laiseni na qoli. E ā qai buli e dua na kena lawa. Na lawa oqō e ā vaka-roti kina na veitamata yādua ka vinakata me qoli me tiko vuā e dua na kena laiseni. E ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki na lawa oqō e na wai kei na bāravi ka tiko tikiiva na Yasana ko Rewa, Naitāsiri, Namosi, Sērua kei na dua na tiki Tailevu kei Lomaiviti. Era ā vaka-roti na dau qoli me ra volā na nodra i vola ni kerekere ki vuā na Talai Veivuke ka qarava na i wasewase ka ratou wili kina na veyasana sā cavuti oti tū e cake. E na i volā ni kerekere yādua, me vaka-macalataki kina na wai se na bāravi ka vinakati me caka kina na qoli. E ā vaka-bibitaki tiko na vaka-laiseni taki ni qoli ki vei ira na dau qoli me volitaki, ka na cala, vaka-lawa kina na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria.

Questions and Answers

1. Na yabaki cava e ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki kina na lawa ni qoli?
Na yabaki 1961.
2. Na cava na i naki ni lawa oqō?
Na i naki ni lawa oqō me ra vaka-laiseni kina na tamata dau qoli.
3. O ira na mataqali tamata cava e vaka-bibitaki vei ira na lawa oqō?
E vaka-bibitaki na lawa oqō ki vei ira ka ra dau qoli me volitaki.
4. Cavuta e rua na yasana ka tekivū kina na vā-kaukauwataki ni lawa ni qoli.
Na Yasana ko Rewa kei Naitāsiri.
5. Na cava e na yaco vua na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqō?
Na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqō sā na cala vaka-lawa.

IX. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| cabe | go up a steep place, go ashore from fishing or bathing |
| cagi | wind, air, atmosphere <u>na cagi i rā</u> 'the west wind, west' |
| dromu | sink under water or below the horizon, set (of the sun or moon) |
| gole | turn the head; trans. <u>goleva</u> |
| koso | go through, cross, intersect; trans. <u>kosova</u> |
| laiseni | license (Engl.); <u>vaka-laiseni</u> 'licensed to'; <u>vaka-laiseni</u> taka caus. |
| lawa | fishing net |
| lewe | (1) numeral particle, preceding numbers indicating people; <u>lewe ono</u> 'six people' (2) as in <u>lewe ni koro</u> 'villagers' |
| liwa | blow, of the wind; trans. <u>liwava</u> 'blow on or against' |
| matau, i | right side |
| mawī, i | left side |
| naki, i | purpose, intention |
| Talai Veivuke | Commissioner |
| vaka-bibiitaka | emphasize |
| vaka-dodonutaka | rectify |
| vaka-dua | once |
| vaka-lawa | leg |
| vaka-macalataka | explain |
| vaka-roti | advised, instructed |
| vaka-tagane | like a man, belonging to a male |
| vā-kaukauwataka | harden, strengthen, reinforce |
| veilakoyaki | move about freely |
| veinaki | mutually agree to do |
| veitamata | as in <u>veitamata yādua</u> 'each and every person' |
| yāvala | active, industrious |

Place Names

Naitāsiri
Namosi
Niu Kaletōnia
Rā
Rotuma
Sērua
Tailevu

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka ono ni lēsoni

(Rui, ya, kei)

I. Dialogue. (rui)

- A: Na cava o sā rui¹ dedē kina? Why are you so late?
- B: E ā rui levu dina na noqu osooso. I was really very busy.
- A: Sa qai rui levu tiko gā na nomu osooso e na gauna oqō. You're getting more and more busy these days.
- B: Keitou sā rui lewe lailai ka lailai tale gā na gauna me keitou cakava kina na neitou cakacaka. There are not many of us, and we have very little time to do our work.

II. Repetition.

- E keitou ā sega ni yaco mai e nanao ni sā rui balavu na gaunisala. We didn't arrive yesterday because the road is very long.
- E sā rui dau draiva vaka-totolo o koya. He usually/always drives fast.
- E sā rui qai qase gā o koya. He is now much older.
- O sā manī rui dau gunu vaka-levu o iko. After all, you're really drinking too much.
- Mo kākua ni rui laki dedē mai keyā. You mustn't be there too long.
- E sā ruiatabatā dina na draki. The weather is really very cold.

Note

1. Note that if rui is considered a modifier, its position with respect to the base is different from most other modifiers. Rui precedes rather than follows the base.

III. Substitution.

a.

CueSentence

oca
kana
o
vaka-lailai
solia
o drau
vaka-totolo
taura
were

Au sā rui via moce vaka-levu.

Au sā rui oca vaka-levu.
Au sā rui kana vaka-levu.
O sā rui kana vaka-levu.
O sā rui kana vaka-lailai.
O sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
O drau sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
O drau sā rui solia vaka-totolo.
O drau sā rui taura vaka-totolo.
O drau sā rui were vaka-totolo.

IIIb.

CueSentence

E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada
ni sā rui katakata na siga.

vinaka
wāwā
butobutō na bogi
moce
e kē
o drau
au nanuma
totolo na karobo
sā lako

E vinaka me datou vaka-cegu
mada ni sā rui katakata na siga.
E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni
sā rui katakata na siga.
E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka me datou moce mada ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka me datou moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka mo drau moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni
sā rui totolo na karobo.
Au nanuma mo drau sā lako ni
sā rui totolo na karobo.

IIIc.

CueSentence

Sā rui levu sara gā na nona
osooso.

dina gā

kerekere

nodratou

wale gā

vosa

e

nomudrau

tiko gā

ulubale

nomu

IIId.

Cue

vale

vinaka

nomu

dina

motokā

totolo

sara

cici

berabera

waqa

Sā rui levu dina gā na nona
osooso.

Sā rui levu dina gā na nona
kerekere.

Sā rui levu dina gā na nodratou
kerekere.

Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou
kerekere.

Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou
vosa.

E rui levu wale gā na nodratou
vosa.

E rui levu wale gā na nomudrau
vosa.

E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau
vosa.

E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau
ulubale.

E rui levu tiko gā na nomu
ulubale.

Sentence

E sā rui yawa sara gā na nona
koro.

E sā rui yawa sara gā na nona
vale.

E sā rui vinaka sara gā na
nona vale.

E sā rui vinaka sara gā na
nomu vale.

E sā rui vinaka dina na nomu
vale.

E sā rui vinaka dina na nomu
motokā.

E sā rui totolo dina na nomu
motokā.

E sā rui totolo sara na nomu
motokā.

E sā rui totolo sara na nomu
cici.

E sā rui berabera sara na
nomu cici.

E sā rui berabera sara na
nomu waqa.

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue

vaka-levu
rui
sara
gā

Sentence

Sā oca o koya.

Sā oca vaka-levu o koya.
Sā rui oca vaka-levu o koya.
Sā rui oca sara vaka-levu o
koya.
Sā rui oca sara gā vaka-levu
o koya.

IVb.

Cue

rui
sā
dina
bau

Sentence

E balavu na gaunisala.

E rui balavu na gaunisala.
E sā rui balavu na gaunisala.
E sā rui balavu dina na
gaunisala.
E sā rui bau balavu dina na
gaunisala.

IVc.

Cue

vaka-levu
rui
dau
sā
mani
gā

Sentence

E tau na uca.

E tau vaka-levu na uca.
E rui tau vaka-levu na uca.
E rui dau tau vaka-levu na
uca.
E sā rui dau tau vaka-levu
na uca.
E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-
levu na uca.
E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-
levu gā na uca.

V. Variable slot.

CueResponse

| | |
|------|--|
| | Me datou cegu mada ni sā rui levu sara ga na uca. |
| mani | Me datou cegu mada ni sā mani rui levu na uca. |
| wāwā | Me datou wāwā mada ni sā mani rui levu na uca. |
| dau | Me datou wāwā mada ni sā rui dau levu na uca. |
| qai | Me datou wāwā mada ni sā qai rui levu na uca. |
| da | Me da wāwā mada ni sā qai rui levu na uca. |
| via | Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui via levu na uca. |
| cagi | Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui via levu na cagi. |
| dina | Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui levu dina na cagi. |

VI. Questions and answers: Respond with rui.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| E osooso o koya? | Io, e rui osooso o koya. |
| E sā osooso o koya? | Io, e sā rui osooso o koya. |
| E dau gunu vaka-levu? | Io, e sā rui dau gunu vaka- levu o koya. |
| O via gunu vaka-levu? | Io, au rui via gunu vaka-levu. |
| O via lako ki Suva? | Io, au rui via lako ki Suva. |
| O sā qai mamau? | Io, au sā qai rui mamau vaka- levu. |
| O drau mani berata na waqa? | Io, keirau sā mani rui berata na waqa. |
| O dou na la'ki dedē? | Io, keitou na rui la'ki dedē. |
| E bau totolo na waqa oqō? | Io, sā rui totolo dina. |
| Sa baci cudru o koya? | Io, e sā rui baci cudru vaka- levu o koya. |

VII. Dialogue. (yā)¹

| | |
|--|---|
| A: E vaka-evei na dedē ni cici ni basi mai Suva ki Nausori? | How long does it take a bus to run from Suva to Nausori? |
|--|---|

1. Yā 'each, every' occurs before numerals.

- B: E rauta e yātolu sagavulu na na miniti. It takes about thirty minutes, a trip.
- A: E yāvica na i vodo-vodo? How much is the fare?
- B: E tauyādua na silini sisiveni. It costs one shilling and six pence.

VIII. Repetition.

- E yālīma na silini dua na i vesu dalo. It is five shillings for a bundle of taro.
- E dua na i vesu dalo e tiko kina e tauyāvitu na dalo. In each bundle of taro there are seven taro.
- E yālīma sagavulu na ose e tiko e na dua na loma ni bai. There are fifty horses in each pen.
- E na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e tauyālīma sagavulu na ose. In each of these pens there are fifty horses.
- Mo vaka-tawana e tini na qālōni na benisini e na veiyādua na drau na māile. Put in ten gallons of gas every hundred miles.
- E na veiyādua na drau na māile, mo vaka-tawana e yatini na qālōni. At every hundred miles, put in ten gallons.
- E dua na tamata e taukena e yātini ka lima na vū ni niu. One person owns fifteen coconut trees.
- Na veitamata yādua e taukena e tauyātini ka lima na vū ni niu. Each and every person owns fifteen coconut trees.

IX. Expansion.

a.

Cue

na niu
na gone yādua me

Sentence

Kauta mai e yālīma.

Kauta mai e yālīma na niu.
Na gone yādua me kauta mai e yālīma na niu.

na
tau-
vei-
e tiko e kē
ni mataka

Na gone yādua me na kauta mai
e yālīma na niu.
Na gone yādua me na kauta mai
e tauyālīma na niu.
Na veigone yādua me na kauta
mai e tauyālīma na niu.
Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē
me na kauta mai e tauyālīma
na niu.
Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē
me na kauta mai e tauyālīma
na niu ni mataka.

IXb.

CueSentence

e na dua na motokā
yā-
kina
e dodonu
tau-
yā- (--na common article)
vei-
na (future tense)

Me vodo e lima na tamata.
Me vodo e lima na tamata e na
dua na motokā.
Me vodo e yālīma na tamata e
na dua na motokā.
E na dua na motokā me vodo kina
e yālīma na tamata.
E na dua na motokā e dodonu
me vodo kina e yālīma na
tamata.
E na dua na motokā e dodonu
me vodo kina e tauyālīma
na tamata.
E na motokā yādua e dodonu me
vodo kina e tauyālīma na
tamata.
E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu
me vodo kina e tauyālīma na
tamata.
E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu
me na vodo kina e tauyālīma
na tamata.

X. Variable slot.

CueResponse

lima

Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqo e
tiko kina e yātolu sagavulu
na bulumakau.

Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqo e
tiko kina e yālīma na bulumakau.

tamata

motokā

vodo

waqa

ose

tini ka lima

taucoko

Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālīma na tamata.
 Na veimotokā yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālīma na tamata.
 Na veimotokā yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na tamata.
 Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na tamata.
 Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na ose.
 Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.
 Na veiwaqa taucoko oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.

XI. Question and Answer.

| Question | Cue | Answer |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa? | 10 | E yātini na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa. |
| E yāvica na i vodo-vodo ni basī ki Suva? | 8/- | E yāwalu na silini na i vodovodo ni basī ki Suva. |
| E yāvica na i sau ni dalo oqō? | 4/- dua na i vesu | Na i sau ni dalo oqō e tauyāva na silini dua na i vesu. |
| E yāvica na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale? | 20 | E yārua sagavulu na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale. |
| E na veiyāvica na māile me dau laurai kina na motokā? | 500 | Me dau laurai na motokā e na veiyālīma na drau na māile. |
| E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lakolako? | 35 | E yātolu sagavulu ka lima na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lakolako. |
| Era yabaki yāvica na gone vuli era vuli tiko e ke? | 13 ki na 15 | Na gone vuli era vuli tiko e kē era tiko e na loma ni yabaki tini ka tolu ki na yabaki tini ka lima. |
| E na gauna cava meu dau raici vuniwai kina? | veiyā- tolu na vula | Mo dau raici vuniwai e na veiyātolu na vula. |
| E vaka-cava na vei-yawaki ni duru meu kelia? | veiyāvā na i gate | Mo kelia e dua na duru e na veiyāvā na i yate. |

XII. Dialogue. (kei)

- A: E vaka-cala me datou lako kei Saimone? How about going with Saimone?
- B: Erau ā sā liu kei Jone e nanao. They had gone with John yesterday.
- A: Cei gā e datou na lako vata? Then who are we going with?
- B: Eā na lako kei na D.O. vata kei ira nā lewe ni koro. We'll go with the D.O. and the villagers.

XIII. Repetition.

- Keirau ā lesu mai Niu Siladi kei Samu.¹ Sam and I returned from New Zealand.
- Keitou na tiko mai keri kei na D.O. ni mataka. We'll be there with the D.O. tomorrow.
- Keimami na lako ki Suva kei ira na lewe ni koro. We'll go to Suva with the villagers.
- E drau na vaka-tawa tiko e vale kei tacimu. You'll stay at home with your brother.
- E dou sā sureti kei Sala. You're invited with Sala/You and Sala are invited.
- E dodonu mo ni lako mai kei ira na watimuni. You should come with your wives.
- Erau ā laga sere kei Jone. They sang with John.
- Eratou na sega ni lako mai kei tamadrato. They won't come with their father.
- Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai. They met with the enemies in the morning.

1. -The English form 'Sam and I' can be translated into Fijian as keirau 'we two exclusive--he and I', kei Samu 'and Sam'. Kei Samu works as a kind of appositive, naming the other person referred to by the pronoun.

XIV. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue

mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone
 e na lima na kaloko
 me datou mai veivosaki
 kei na D.O.

Sentence

Au vinakata.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko me datou mai veivosaki.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko me datou mai veivosaki
 kei na D.O.

XIVb.

Cue

kei Mārika
 me
 mai
 keitou na qai lako ki
 siwa
 kei Samu
 ni mataka

Sentence

Keirau na lesu.
 Keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa
 kei Samu.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa
 kei Samu ni mataka.

XV. Variable slot.

Cue

lako ki

Response

O keirau kei Pita, keirau na
tū mai Nadi ni mataka.

O keirau kei Pita, keirau na
 lako ki Nadi ni mataka.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| keitou | O keitou kei Pita, keitou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka. |
| o iko | O iko kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka. |
| o rau na luvemu | O rau na luvemu kei Pita, ratou na lako ki ki Nadi ni mataka. |
| o iko, o Jone | O iko, o Jone kei Pita, dou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka. |
| o kemudrau | O kemudrau kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka. |

XVI. Question and answer.

| <u>Question</u> | <u>Cue</u> | <u>Answer</u> |
|---|----------------|---|
| O cei drau ā lako ki Suva? | Maciu | Keirau ā lako ki Suva kei Maciu. |
| O cei dou ā veivosaki? | tūraga ni koro | Keitou ā veivosaki kei tūraga ni koro. |
| O cei dou na veicaqe ni mataka? | timi ni sōtia | Keitou na veicaqe kei na timi ni sōtia. |
| O cei drau na lesu vata mai? | Samu | Keirau na lesu vata mai kei Samu. |
| O cei drau ā tea na veiniu oqō? | luvequ | Keirau ā tea na veiniu oqō kei luvequ. |
| E ā siwa vata kei cei o Timoci e na bogi? | keimami | Keimami ā siwa vata kei Timoci e na bogi. |
| O cei dou a vaka-yakavi vata? | ira na gone | Keitou (or keimami) ā vaka-yakavi vata kei ira na gone. |

XVII. Talanoa.

Na sala waqavuka

E rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka kevakā e da via lako vaka-totolo, me vakā na lako mai Suva ki Nadi ni rauta wale gā e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dede ni vuka.

E sō na tamata e na rui tāleitaka vaka-levu na totolo kei na kena rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka, ka ra na bolea kina na tauyāvā na pōni-ka tini na silini na kena i vodovodo. Ia, oqō e na rairai via sau levu toka kevakā e dua e lako tiko kei na noua matavūvale vaka-bibi na veimacavūvale e tauyalima se yāono na lewena.

Question and answer.

1. Na cava e rui uasivi kina na vuka?
E rui uasivi na vuka ke da via lako vaka-totolo.
2. E vica na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
E rauta e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.
3. Na cava e via drēdrē kina ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena?
E na via drēdrē ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena ni na rairai sau levu vei ira e sō.
4. E vica na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
E tauyāvā na pāoni ka tini na silini na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| baci | again, as a result |
| benisini | gasoline (Engl. 'benzine') |
| bole-a | bole 'undertake'; trans. <u>bolea</u> |
| butobutō | darkness, dark |
| duru | a post, of a house or fence |
| karobo | dusk, twilight, evening when just dark |
| keli-a | keli 'dig a hole'; trans. <u>kalia</u> |
| laurai | visible |
| mani | adv. preceding verbs, indicating the final one of series of acts; 'then, finally, after all' |
| matavūvale | family group |
| miniti | minute (Engl.) |
| oca | tired, weary |
| ose | horse (Engl.) |
| pāoni | pound (Engl.) |
| qāloni | gallon (Engl.) |
| sala waqavuka | traveling by airplane |
| sureti | invited |
| taba vale, i | story or wing of a building |
| tālei-taka | <u>talei</u> 'wonderfully, admirable'; trans. <u>taleitaka</u> 'admire, value' |
| tauke-na | <u>tauke</u> 'to possess'; trans. <u>taukena</u> |
| tauyā lua | placing one for each |
| uasivi | excel |
| ulubale | excuse, pretext, find an excuse |
| vaka-bibi | heavily |
| vaka-tawana | inhabit, fill up, load |
| veicage | foot ball |

veiyawaki
yā

yate

distance
distributive prefix to numerals.

Also, expressing the number
of times a thing is done.

yard (Engl.)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vitu ni lēsoni

I. Dialogue. (se, de)

- A: Mo vaka-totolo de o Hurry up or you'll be late
na bera ki na to the store.
sītoa.
- B: E dau sogo e na vica What time is the store
na sītoa? usually closed?
- A: E na sō na gauna e Sometimes it closes before
dau sogo ni sa bera nine.
na ciwa.
- B: E sã vica na kaloko What time is it now?
oqō?
- A: Sã oti na veimāmā ni It's after eight thirty.
walu.
- B: Au sega ni kilā me'u I don't know whether I
lako oqō se me'u should go now or if I
qai lakō e na should go tomorrow
mataka ni mataka. morning.
- A: Na nomu lako se¹ Whether you go or not is
sega e vaka-tau up to me.
vei au.
- B: Sobo! de'u² sã Oh, come on, I may be
bera. late already.
- A: O sã sega ni bera, You're not late yet, hurry
vaka-totolo! up!

NOTES

1. Between bases, se can be translated as 'or'. When it introduces a subordinate phrase, it means 'whether'. For example,

E sega ni kilā se vinaka se cã. 'He didn't know whether it was good or not.'

De means 'lest, so as not to'.

2. As do some other particles, se and de with au form contractions.

II. Repetition drill. (se)

Au sega ni kilā se'u na lako se sega.
 Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
 E sega ni macala se'u biuta e vei na noqu kī.
 E sega ni macala se lako mai vei o koya.
 O kilā se sā yaco mai na, waqa?
 O kilā se na tau na uca nikua?
 O kilā se i vāvā nei cei oqō?
 E sega ni macala se me'u lako oqō se me'u qai lako
 vaka-mālua.
 E sega ni macala mo lako se kua.
 E sega ni macala se me'u biuta e vei.

III. Substitution.

a.

CueSentence

Au sega ni kilā se sā suka
na bōse se sega.

lako mai vei o koya

Au sega ni kilā se lako mai
 vei o koya.

ratou sā lesu mai se sega . . .
 me'u kauta e vica na niu
 au ā biuta e vei na noqu kī
 na cava na vū ni nona lako
 sā rauta oqō se sō tale
 sā vica na nona yabaki
 sā bula tiko se sā mate
 sā dodonu vei iko
 cava na nomu nanuma

IIIb.

CueSentence

E sega ni macala se sā
vica na luvena.

se mataqali ika cava oqō

E sega ni macala se mataqali
 ika cava oqō.

me'u tarogi koya se kua
 e gone ni Viti se vulagi
 se me'u cakava vaka-cava
 se cava na kena i balebale
 me'u na tukuna vaka-cava
 vuā

se mo drau lako tale gā
 se kua
 se sã vō na kākana se
 sã otī
 e na lako tale gā mai
 o koya se sega
 se na vaka-cava na draki
 nī mataka

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue

sega nī
 se sã lesu mai
 o Samu
 se sega
 mai Vunidawa
 e na mataka oqō

Sentence

Au kilā.
 Au sega nī kilā.
 Au sega nī kilā se sã lesu mai.
 Au sega nī kilā se sã lesu mai
 o Samu.
 Au sega nī kilā se sã lesu mai
 o Samu se sega.
 Au sega nī kilā se sã lesu mai
 Vunidawa o Samu se sega.
 Au sega nī kilā se sã lesu mai
 Vunidawa e na mataka oqō o
 Samu se sega.

IVb.

Cue

se raici Jone
 ā
 mai Lautoka
 e nanao

Sentence

Taroga vuā.
 Taroga vuā se raici Jone.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone
 mai Lautoka.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone
 mai Lautoka e nanao.

V. Variable slot.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Response</u> |
|------------|--|
| | Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka. |
| ratou | Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka. |
| lako | Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka. |
| e | E sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka. |
| macala | E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka. |
| sega | E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se sega. |
| yani | E sega ni macala se ratou na lako yani nikua se sega. |
| ā | E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani nikua se sega. |
| e nanao | E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani e nanao se sega. |

VI. Repetition drill. (de)

Mo vaka-totolo de o bera ki na sitoa.
 Mo dou sã lako de o dou bogi koso.
 Tukuna vuā de sa sega ni rogoca.
 Vaka-raica mada o iko de rawa ni o kunea.
 Mo volia mai na suka de oti oqō.
 Mo tiko gā e kē de o qai suasua.
 Me daru lako gā nikua de qai draki cā ni mataka.
 Mo tarogi koya tale de qai guilecava.
 Kākua ni lako de o na oca wale gā.
 Kua ni draiva vaka-totolo de o na qai coqa.

VII. Substitution.

| <u>Cue</u> | <u>Sentence</u> |
|---------------------------|--|
| | Vaka-totolo de o <u>berata na basi</u> . |
| tau na uca | Vaka-totolo de tau na uca. |
| na qai draki cā ni mataka | ... |
| sã waraki iko tiko mai o | |
| koya | |
| bera na i katalau | |
| ratou oca e na wāwā | |
| vinakata mo drau na lako | |
| vata | |

daru berata na waqavuka
 au qai bogi koso
 rau sã vaka-rau lako
 o drau biu tũ mai

VIII. Expansion.

Cue

mo lako
 na
 drau
 de
 vata
 vinakata

Sentence

Vaka-totolo.

Vaka-totolo mo lako.
 Vaka-totolo mo na lako.
 Vaka-totolo mo drau na lako.
 Vaka-totolo de mo drau na lako.
 Vaka-totolo de mo drau na lako vata.
 Vaka-totolo de vinakata mo drau na lako vata.

VIIIb.

Cue

daru
 nikua
 de draki cã
 ni mataka
 gã
 qai

Sentence

Lako.

Daru lako.
 Daru lako nikua.
 Daru lako nikua de draki cã.
 Daru lako nikua de draki cã ni mataka.
 Daru lako gã nikua de draki cã ni mataka.
 Daru lako gã nikua de qai draki cã ni mataka.

IX. Variable slot.

Cue

cakava
 au

Response

Mo kākua ni lako de o na oca
wale gã.

Mo, kākua ni cakava de o na oca wale gã.
 Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na oca wale gã.

| | |
|---------|---|
| bera | Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na bera wale gā. |
| qai | Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na qai bera. |
| drau | Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai bera. |
| cudruvi | Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai cudruvi. |
| kauta | Mo drau kākua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi. |
| kua | Mo drau kua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi. |

X. Talanoa.

Eda na gali vaka-i-lavo ki Peritānia se ki Esia?

E dua na i vola e ā volā ko Mr. R. W. R. ka tabaki e na niusiveva oqō e daidai. E ā volā o koya ni vakā eda veidretaki tiko e na dua na gauna lekaleka oqō, se me da gali ki Peritānia se ki Esia. Oqō e baleta na veikā ni noda bula vaka-i-lavo. Sā dodonu me da mamā vaka-vinaka ka tiloma vaka-mālua na lewe ni i vola oqō.

Na kā me garauni matua de manī yaco na nodrau veidretaki keda na qarikau e rua oqō--vaka-i-lavo, sega ni vaka-yago,--me da kabasu kina. Ia ke da sā kabasu e na vuku ni veidre oqō ka vaka-vuna me rau dui gole ka roqeta yani na veikā erau lukuta rawa mai na dui taba ni bisinisi erau taukena tū, eda sā na qai biu tū e na liga lala kei na dravudravua.

Adapted from the editorial of
VOLAGAUNA VG 422:13/1/61

Questions and answers

1. Na cava e ā cakava ko Mr. R. W. R.
E ā volā o Mr. R. W. R. e dua na i vola.
2. O cei o rau na qarikau e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō?
Na qarikau e rua e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō, oyā o rau ko Peritānia kei Esia.
3. Na niusiveva cava e a tabaki kina na i vola nei
Mr. R. W. R.
Na i vola nei Mr. R. W. R. e a tabaki e na Volagauna.
4. E na i ka vica ni siga e ā tabaki kina na niusiveva oqō?
Na niusiveva oqō e ā tabaki e na i ka tini ka tolu ni Janueri, 1961.

5. Na mataqali veidre cava e vaka-macalatakī tiko e na
i vola oqō?
Na veidre e baleta na veikā ni noda bula vaka-i-lavo.

XI. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| bisīnisi | business (Engl.) |
| bogi koso | last till night and then not be finished; overtaken by night, as on a journey |
| coqa | run into, go against; trans. <u>coqa</u> |
| de | lest, so as not to |
| dravudravua | poor, poverty |
| Esia | Asia |
| guilecava | forget; <u>guilecava</u> 'said of one who easily forgets' |
| kabasu | passive form from <u>basuka</u> ; broken, smashed |
| lala | empty |
| luku-ta | <u>luku</u> 'hold several things in the hand at once'; trans. <u>lukuta</u> |
| mamā | chew; <u>mamā vinaka na kemu</u> 'chew your food well' |
| niusiveva | newspaper (Engl.) |
| Peritānia | Britain |
| qali | twist together, roll together, annexed |
| qarauni | should be considered, should be paid attention to |
| qarikau | superman |
| rogo-ta | <u>rogo</u> 'carry in the arms, clasp in the arms'; trans. <u>rogota</u> |
| sobo | interjection of surprise |
| taba-ka | <u>taba</u> 'press, print'; trans. <u>tabaka</u> ; pass. <u>tabaki</u> 'printed' |
| tilo-ma | <u>tilo</u> 'swallow'; trans. <u>tiloma</u> |
| vaka-i-lavo | financially; <u>bula vaka-i-lavo</u> 'economic life' |
| vaka-yago | bodily, physically |
| veidre | pull one against another, have a tug of war, disagree, fight over something; <u>veidretaki</u> 'disputed, contested' |
| veikā | things' e lako vinaka na veikā |
| Volagauna | <u>kece</u> 'things are going well' |
| vuku | the name of a Fijian newspaper sake, cause; (not used alone) |

FIJIAN

A i ka tihī ka walu ni lēsoni

(Vaka- + base, with or without suffixes)

I. Dialogue.

- A: Yalo vinaka, vaka-rautaka ma a na qau i katalau. Please, have my breakfast ready.
- B: Na cava o sā vaka-totolotaka? What are you in a hurry for?
- A: Au via lako mada ki Suva. I'd like to go to Suva.
- B: Vaka-cava, o sā na sega ni lako e na mācawa mai qō? Say, won't you be going next week?
- A: Io, e na vaka-berā wale gā vaka-levu na noqu cakacaka. No, it will only cause unnecessary delay in my work.
- B: Wāwā, me'u vā-katakatataka mada na kemu. Wait, let me warm up your food.
- A: Kusa, me'u bau la'ki vodo e na basī ni ciwa. Hurry, so I can catch the nine o'clock bus.

A complete description of the uses of vaka- would be longer than the lesson itself. However, the dialogue illustrates some of the more common uses. One, the causative, is shown by the following pairs:

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>rai</u> | 'see' | <u>vaka-rai-taka</u> | 'reveal (cause to be seen) |
| <u>bera</u> | 'late' | <u>vaka-bera</u> | 'delay (cause to be late)' |
| <u>mate</u> | 'die' | <u>vaka-mate-a</u> | 'kill (cause to die)' |

Vaka-levu shows another use, allowing a base to modify the nucleus of a verb phrase.

The expansion drills illustrate that paradigms of sorts can be made for some bases, showing derived forms with related meanings. But the paradigms for all bases are not alike, and generally, the derived forms should be learned with the bases.

II. Repetition.

a.

Vaka-totolo de o vaka-berā na nodatou lako.
 Vaka-sīnaita mada na dramu oqō.
 Kua ni vaka-otia, au vinakata e sō.
 O vaka-dinata na kā e tukuna?
 Kua ni vaka-rereā de bese ni lako.
 Qarauna mo kua ni vaka-yalia.
 Na cava o vaka-daroya kina na soqo.
 Yalo vinaka, vā-gunuva mada na noqu osc.
 Yalo vinaka, vā-kania mada na gone oqō.
 Vā-golea mai kē na nomu waqa.

Iib.

Vaka-raitaka mada vei au na nona vale.
 Na cava o sā vaka-totolotaka?
 Vaka-dodonutaka mada na noqu kaloko.
 Drau wāwā me'u vaka-mamacataka mada na noqu i sulu.
 O vaka-suasuataka vaka-cava na nomu i sulu?
 Vā-katakatataka na wai.
 Vā-gaunataka na nona kana.
 Vaka-levutaka na gauna ni cegu.
 Kua ni vaka-lolomataka na kolī oqori.
 Na cava o vaka-rarawataka kina na gone oqō?

III. Substitution.

a.

CueSentence

Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o
vaka-raitaka vei au?

- o vaka-sīnaita na noqu
bilo
- o vaka-yadrati koya
- o drau qai vaka-otia oqō
- o dou vaka-savasavātaka
na vale
- o nī qai vaka-mārautaki
koya tiko
- o vaka-ceguya mada na
tūraga oqō
- keirau qai vaka-raica
ni mataka
- o tukuna vuā me vā-
katakatataka

Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vaka-
sīnaita na noqu bilo?

. . .

o vaka-saqara na dalo oqō
o vā-gunuva na osc

IIIb.

Cue

vā-katakatataka ni bera
ni o kania
vā-gatā ni bera ni o
were
vaka-raica vaka-vinaka
vaka-mamacataka na nomu
i sulu
qarauna mo kua ni vaka-
mavoataka
vaka-rorogotaka na nona
vosa
vaka-levutaka na kena i
wasewase
vaka-saqarā e tuba
vaka-otia sara na nomu
cakacaka
kua ni vaka-matea

Sentence

E dodonu mo vaka-batabatataka
ni bera ni o gunuva.

E dodonu mo vā-katakatataka ni
bera ni o kania.

. . .

IV. Variable slot.

a.

Cue

nodrau
vaka-lailaitaka
i tavi
vaka-macalataka
au vinakata
neitou
vaka-raitaka

Response

E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na
kena i wasewase.

E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na
nodrau i wasewase.
E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na
nodrau i wasewase.
E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na
nodrau i tavi.
E dodonu mo vaka-macalataka na
nodrau i tavi.
Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka
na nodrau i tavi.
Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka
na neitou i tavi.
Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka
na neitou i tavi.

kerekere

Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka na
neitou kerekere.

vō.

CueResponse

na ose

E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko
na luvequ ke'u bera mai e na
yakavi?

vā-gunuva

E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko
na ose ke'u bera mai e na
yakavi?

nikua

E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko
na ose ke'u bera mai e na
yakavi?

ira na manumanu

E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko
na ose ke'u bera mai nikua?E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuvi ira
tiko na manumanu ke'u bera
mai nikua?

vaka-raica

E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica ira
tiko na manumanu ke'u bera
mai nikua?

na waqa

E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica
tiko na waqa ke'u bera mai
nikua?

va-kelea

E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko
na waqa ke'u bera mai nikua?

dedē

E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko
na waqa ke'u dede mai nikua?

V. Transformation: Make causatives from the following.

a.

CueSentence

E ā mavoā o koya.

O cei e ā vaka-mavoataka?

E suasua na i sulu.

O cei e vaka-suasutataka?

E marau dina o koya.

O cei e vaka-marautaka?

E rarawa vaka-levu o
koya.

O cei e vaka-rarawataka?

Sā mamaca na nomu i
sulu.

O cei sā vaka-mamacataka?

E ā dodonu o koya.

O cei e ā vaka-dodonutaka?

Sā cakacaka o Pita.

O cei sā vaka-cakacakataka?

Sā batabatā na bia.

O cei sā vaka-batabatātataka?

Sā katakata na kakana.

O cei sā vā-katakatataka?

E kadresu na nona soto.
 Au sã raica.
 E vaka-loloma dina o
 koya.

O cei e vã-kadresutaka?
 O cei sã vaka-raitaka?
 O cei e vaka-lolomataka?

Vb.

Cue

Sentence

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| E ā suasua o koya. | O cei e ā vaka-suasuataki koya? |
| E ā marau vaka-levu o koya. | O cei e ā vaka-marautaki koya? |
| E mavoā o koya. | O cei e vaka-mavoataki koya? |
| E gādē ki Suva o koya. | O cei e vā-gādētaki koya? |
| E mateni vaka-levu o koya. | O cei e vaka-matenitaki koya? |
| E ā kidacala o koya. | O cei e ā vā-kidacalataki koya? |
| E sã rui rarawa o koya. | O cei e vaka-rarawataki koya? |
| E madua vaka-levu o koya. | O cei e vaka-maduataki koya? |
| E ā cakacaka o koya. | O cei e ā vaka-cakacakataki koya? |
| E sã mamaca o koya. | O cei sã vaka-mamacataki koya? |

VI. Expansion.

a.

Cue

Sentence

na gone
 tiko
 vaka-
 era
 lalai
 -taka
 na nodra i sulu

E suasua.
 E suasua na gone.
 E suasua tiko na gone.
 E vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
 Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
 Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone
 lalai.
 Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na
 gone lalai.
 Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na
 gone lalai na nodra i sulu.

Vib.

Cue

Sentence

na vale
 o
 e rawa ni

Raica.
 Raica na vale.
 O raica na vale?
 E rawa ni o raica na vale.

vaka-
-taka

nei Jone

vei au

E rawa ni o vaka-raica na vale.
E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na
vale.
E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na
vale nei Jone.
E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka vei au
na vale nei Jone.

Vlc.

Cue

Sentence

na kākana

sā

vaka-

-taka

tiko

o koya

e vale ni kuro

E katakata.

E katakata na kākana.

E sā katakata na kākana.

E sā vā-katakata na kākana.

E sā vā-katakatataka na kākana.

E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na
kākana.

E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na
kākana o koya.

E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na
kākana o koya e vale ni kuro.

VII. Supplementary dialogue.

a. vaka-dodonutaka

'to straighten, to rectify'

A: E dodonu mo yaco
mai ki kē ni bera
nā ono.

You should arrive here before
six.

B: O kilā vaka-cava?

How do you know?

A: E rauta gā e rua na
aua na kena kena
dedē. Ni o suka
gā, vaka-dodonu
sara mai.

It only takes two hours. As
soon as you're finished,
come straight here.

B: Sā vinaka, me'u
vaka-dodonutaka
mada na noqu
kaloko.

O.K., let me correct my watch
first.

VIIb. vaka + base + one syllable suffix

- A: Curu mai mo vaka- Come in and rest for a while.
cegu mada.
- B: Sā vinaka, au sa Thank you, I'll finish this
vaka-otia mada first.
oqō.
- A: Au na qai vaka- I'll wake up Sam to finish it.
yadrati Samu me
vaka-otia.
- B: Ia, sā vinaka. O.K., thank you.
- A: Dua vei iko na bilo Have a cup of tea?
tī?
- B: Sega, vaka-sīnaita No, just fill me up a glass of
gā mai e dua na water.
bilo wai.

VIIc. vaka-evei

- A: E vei beka au rawa Where can I change my money?
ni veisautaka
kina na noqu i
lavo?
- B: E na vale ni vola- At that office.
vola oyā.
- A: E vaka-evei na i How about the bus schedule
vaka-rau ni cici here?
ni basi e kē?
- B: E dau tekivū e na They start at six and keep
ono ka ra vei- running till late evening.
ciciyaki tiko.
me yacova na
yakavi bogi.
- A: Oi, sā vinaka vaka- Oh, thank you very much. Are
levu. E vaka-evei there any entertainment
e bau tū e kē e sō places here?
na vanua ni vei-
vaka-marautaki?
- B: Io, e bau vica toka. Yes, quite a few.

- A: Sā vinaka, au sā Very well, I will go and have
 la'ki veisautaka my money changed and then
 mada na noqu i plan my move later.
 lavo qai macala
 vaka-mālua na
 noqu veitosoyaki.
- B: Io, vinaka. Qai O.K. See you later.
 lako.
- A: Sā moce. Good-by.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na nodra vaka-cakacakataki na lewe ni vanua.

E na mua ni yabaki 1960, e ā tekivu tauyavutaka kina na Matanitū ko Viti e dua na sasaga. Oqō e baleta na nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-lewe levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti. E ā tovolea na Matanitū me vaka-vurea e vuqa na gaunisala ni kune cakacaka.

E ā vaka-bibitaka kina na Matanitū na nodra taurivaki na lewe ni vanua e Viti e na veicakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi. E dua na Matanitū ka veivuke vaka-levu e na sasaga oqō na Matanitū ko Niu Siladi. E na nodrau veidinadinati ko Viti kei na Matanitū ka rawa ni soli veivuke e na sasaga oqō, era a vaka-vulici ka vaka-rautaki kina o ira ka digitaki.

E Viti e ā vaka-yacori tale gā kina e dua na i waso ni veivaka-vulici vaka oqō. E daidai sā laurai sara na vua ni sasaga oqō e na veitaba ni cakacaka me vakā na cakacaka vaka-dau ni walesi e na i rōrō ni waqavuka, cakacaka e na bage, tabana ni bokobuka kei na vuqa tale.

Question and Answer.

1. Na cava e ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960?
 E ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960 na na sasagataki ni nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti.
2. Na mataqali cakacaka cava e ā nakiti me ra vaka-cakacakataki kina na lewe ni vānua?
 Na mataqali cakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of the history of the world. It argues that the traditional approach to the study of the history of the world is based on a narrow and limited view of the world, and that a new approach is needed to take into account the full range of human experience.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of the history of the world. It argues that the traditional approach to the study of the history of the world is based on a narrow and limited view of the world, and that a new approach is needed to take into account the full range of human experience.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of the history of the world. It argues that the traditional approach to the study of the history of the world is based on a narrow and limited view of the world, and that a new approach is needed to take into account the full range of human experience.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of the history of the world. It argues that the traditional approach to the study of the history of the world is based on a narrow and limited view of the world, and that a new approach is needed to take into account the full range of human experience.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the need for a new approach to the study of the history of the world. It argues that the traditional approach to the study of the history of the world is based on a narrow and limited view of the world, and that a new approach is needed to take into account the full range of human experience.

3. Na mataqali veivuke cava c ā solia na Matanitu o Niu Siladi e na vuku ni sasaga oqō?
 E ā veivuke na Matanitu o Niu Siladi e na nodra vakavulici ka vaka-rautaki na lewe ni vanua ka ra ā digitaki yani e Viti.
4. Na cava sā vua ni sasaga oqō?
 E daidai sā ra vaka-i-tavi na lewe i Viti e na veicakacaka vaka dau ni wālesi, cakacaka e na bage kei na vica tale.

IX. Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| aua | hour (Engl.) |
| bilu | cup |
| bokobuka | as in <u>tabana ni bokobuka</u> 'fire brigade' |
| digitaki | chosen, selected |
| dramu | drum (Engl.) |
| kadresu | passive form of <u>dresuka</u> ; rent, torn, of clothes, sails, etc.; <u>vā-kadresutaka</u> 'tear' |
| kidacala | wonder, be surprised; <u>vā-kidacalataka</u> 'surprise one' |
| kusa | be quick, hasten |
| māduā | ashamed, bashful; <u>vaka-māduātaka</u> 'cause shame to' |
| manumanu | general name for animals and birds; <u>manumanu yava i vā</u> 'animal'; <u>manumanu vuka</u> 'bird' |
| nakiti | intended, planned |
| qau | mine (to eat); (=kequ) It is used wherever the <u>ke</u> -possessive is required; <u>a qau levu</u> 'my size' |
| sasaga | effort, attempt; <u>sasagataki</u> 'attempted' |
| tauyavutaka | found |
| vā-gādētaka | show someone around |
| vā-gatā | sharpen |
| vā-gaunataka | time, regulate |
| vā-golea | cause to turn the head to |
| vā-gunuva | give a drink to |
| vaka-batabatātaka | cool, make cold |
| vaka-berā | cause to delay |
| vaka-cakacakataki | employed |
| vaka-ceguya | make to rest |
| vaka-daroya | prevent, postpone, cause not to happen |
| vaka-dinata | recognize as true and so believe, fulfill, obey |
| vaka-i-tavi | employed, holding a position |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| vaka-levutaka | increase the number or size of a thing |
| vaka-lolomataka | make miserable |
| vaka-mamacataka | dry (v.) |
| vaka-mārautaka | make happy, delight |
| vaka-matea | put to death, kill |
| vaka-māvoataka | wound, damage |
| vā-kania | feed, graze |
| vaka-rarawataka | make unhappy, torture, used for body or soul |
| vaka-rereā | frighten |
| vaka-rorogotaka | report a thing |
| vaka-savasavataka | cleanse, purify |
| vaka-sīnaita | fill up |
| vaka-suasuataka | wet (v.) |
| vaka-katakatataka | heat, warm up |
| vaka-yacori | brought to pass, fulfilled |
| vaka-yalia | lose a thing, waste away |
| vaka-vureā | cause to spring up, invent, come up with |
| vā-kelea | bring to a stop, anchor (of a boat) |
| veicakacaka | jobs, types of work |
| veiciciyaki | run about |
| veidinadinati | argument, acknowledgment |
| veitaba | branches, departments |
| veitosoyaki | random movements |
| veivaka-marautaki | entertainment |
| veivaka-vulici | taught, trained |
| vuqa | many, numerous |
| wālesi | radio, telephone, wireless (Engl.) |